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GUIDE BOOK

TO THE

CANADIAN DOMINION.

LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
MAP
OF PART OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

GUIDE BOOK

TO THE

ANADIAN DOMINION,

CONTAINING

FULL INFORMATION

FOR THE

MIGRANT, THE TOURIST, THE SPORTSMAN,
AND THE SMALL CAPITALIST.

BY

HARVEY J. PHILPOT,

M(CANADA), M.R.C.S.L., ETC., LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON TO HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE CRIMEA AND TURKEY.

WITH A PREFACE, BY

THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., M.P.

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TO

H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR,

WHOSE AFFABILITY AND MANLINESS OF CHARACTER

WON THE HEARTS OF HIS ROYAL MOTHER'S

FAITHFUL CANADIAN SUBJECTS,

WHEN HE WAS PLEASED TO VISIT THEM

IN 1867.

PREFACE

BY

THOMAS HUGHES, ESQ., M.P.

THE present moment is well chosen for the publication of a Guide Book to the Dominion of Canada; and, if one who is not a native of that noble country may be allowed to express an opinion, this book of Dr. Philpot's is precisely the sort of book which was wanted, and deserves to take a place amongst standard works of the kind. The first object of such a book should be, to give careful information in an attractive form as to the climate, productions, and physical geography of the country, and the character, conditions, and manner of life, and material prospects of the people. The political institutions and prospects do not necessarily come within the scope of a Guide Book, nor perhaps, as a rule, is it desirable that they should do so. There are circumstances, however, in relation to the very peculiar and exceptional political position of the Dominion at the present moment, which make it difficult to pass over these matters in silence, and this Preface will therefore be mainly devoted

to the political and Imperial side of the work of a Guide Book.

British North America is in a period of crisis and transition, feeling about like one awakening out of sleep, and scarcely yet conscious of the new powers and responsibilities which have been silently maturing and gathering, within and around him. The Dominion, in two words, cannot remain as she is, and it is well that her own children, and those who mean to become so, and the two great countries of her blood, her mother and elder sister—in short, that all who are interested in her future, should make this fact thoroughly clear to themselves.

It is now just four years (March 29, 1867) since, in compliance with the expressed wish of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the Imperial Parliament passed the Act known as the British North America Act, for the purpose of "federally uniting" those great colonies "into one Dominion under the Crown, with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." This Act establishes the constitution of the Dominion of Canada, and was intended practically to bind the whole of the provinces into one nation. It has accomplished its object to an extent which has astonished Englishmen, and which many of the leading statesmen and public writers of the Dominion are apparently unable to recognize, or unwilling to

admit. In fact the work of unification has been done so rapidly and thoroughly that the Act of 1867, and the Constitution which rests on it, are already obsolete (or "played out," to use the more expressive Transatlantic phrase). We may regret that this should be so, or rejoice, as our political and natural temperaments sway us; but there the fact remains, amongst the most pressing which England has to deal with. Many of those who voted for the Act of 1867 did it with open eyes, and a distinct recognition that, if the experiment of confederation should succeed, and so soon as it should succeed, one of two issues became inevitable for the Dominion, independence, or a more intimate and equal union with the mother country.

The experiment of confederation has now succeeded, and, at one bound, Canada has become a great power, from whatever point of view you like to look. Take population. The last census was that of 1861. At that time the inhabitants of the four provinces numbered 3,090,561, and, from subsequent returns, it may safely be assumed that the census of the present year will add at least another 1,250,000 to this figure. But keeping to 1861, let us compare the progress of the Dominion with that of her great neighbour since the beginning of the century. In 1800 the population of Canada was 240,000, so that in the sixty years she increased more that twelve-

fold. In 1800 the white population of the United States stood at 4,304,489, and the census of 1870 gives 38,272,112 as the present figure, or an increase in the seventy years of less than ten-fold.

Take trade. In 1869 the grand total of Canadian exports reached $60,474,781. In the same year her trade with the United Kingdom alone stood at £7,734,531 for exports, and for imports of British home produce £5,157,083. In 1870, the returns just come to hand show her exports to have reached $73,573,490, and her imports $74,814,339, an increase in one year of upwards of 13 million dollars.

Take enterprize. Thirty years ago the St. Lawrence was not navigable above Quebec for vessels of more than 300 tons burthen. Now the channel has been made perfectly safe for ocean steamers, and you see the vessels of the Allan line lying by the quays of Montreal. The Welland Canal, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Tubular Bridge over the St. Lawrence, as notable works as any the world can yet show, may perhaps fairly be placed to a great extent to the credit of the mother country. But this Allan line of ocean steamers, the most numerous in the world, is the product of Canadian energy and Canadian capital. The same may be said of the woollen manufactures of the Dominion, which are more than holding their own already against the best goods which Leeds and Bradford

can turn out. If we prefer the test of general prosperity as evidenced by the wealth of the country, an even more startling state of things meets us. There are more people in the Dominion in proportion to population than in any other country in the world who are worth $1000. Such results speak for themselves as to the character of the people, who are as enterprizing and thrifty as any branch of the English speaking race. They are already far more numerous, and more united, than the thirteen colonies were at the declaration of Independence ninety-five years ago. It is idle to suppose that they can any longer be kept in leading strings.

But, it is said, they are not in leading strings. The Constitution of 1867 has made them independent for all practical purposes. Let us see, then, how far this is true.

And first with respect to revenues and public property. The Act of 1867 created a Consolidated Revenue Fund, consisting of all public duties and revenues of the several provinces, the exceptions being too trifling to require statement. Out of this Consolidated Fund the interest of all the provincial public debts is paid as a first charge, the Governor General's salary of £10,000 a year as a second charge, and the remainder is appropriated year by year by the Parliament of Canada.

The public works and property of all the Provinces —again with some trifling exceptions, but including harbours, railways, canals, lighthouses, custom-houses, fortifications, and public buildings — are made the property of the Dominion of Canada, and liable, therefore, to be dealt with by the Parliament of Canada as common property.

So far then the constitution of the Dominion is that of an homogeneous and independent nation, dealing with its own resources for its own purposes; but now comes in a serious limitation. Every bill for appropriating any portion of the consolidated revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must indeed originate in the Canadian House of Commons; but the House can make no appropriation whatever of consolidated revenue, or of the proceeds of any tax, which has not been first recommended by message of the Governor-General in the session in which such bill or vote is proposed to be passed. Such a limitation is obviously inconsistent with autonomy, as the word is understood amongst English speaking people. It is indeed maintained that the system is only a reproduction of that of Great Britain; but, leaving other differences aside, there is this fundamental one between the two cases, the Sovereign, of whom the Governor-General is the representative, resides 3000 miles from the Dominion, and acts on

the responsible advice of the ministry of the mother country, and not on that of the Colony.

The same disturbing element runs through the whole constitution. The legislative power is vested in the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The powers, privileges, and immunities of these two Houses are to be defined from time to time by Act of the Parliament of Canada, "but so that the same "shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act "held enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House "of Parliament of the United Kingdom." It would be difficult, perhaps, to define the exact powers and privileges of the British House of Commons in 1867, but the intention of this part of the Act was, undoubtedly, to give the Parliament of Canada sovereign control in their own domestic affairs. But such control is obviously not given so long as the even nominal initiative in the matter of expenditure, and a real ultimate control of other legislation, is left in the Crown. Either, therefore, the Crown must in practice waive the control given by the constitution; and become the mere registrar of the measures of the Parliament of the Dominion; or must insist upon exercising such a discretionary control over Canadian legislation as would lead to constant collision and embarrassment.

In order to make this clear it will be only necessary

to state shortly the position in which the Crown stands in the Dominion under the constitution of 1867.

The whole executive power, including the command in chief of all military and naval forces, is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by his Privy Council. The Privy Council of Canada consists of persons from time to time chosen by the Governor-General, and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and removable at will by him. They constitute practically the ministry for the time being.

But although all executive powers, authorities and functions are thus vested in the Crown and its servants, and nominally taken from under the direct control of the legislature, there is a reservation which must have the effect of raising the most serious questions between the Crown and the Dominion, whenever Imperial and Colonial interests or policy may chance to be opposed. For power is reserved to the Canadian Parliament "to abolish or alter any of the powers, authorities, or functions of the Governor-General in Council," "except such as exist under Acts of the United Kingdom."

Any such abolition, or alteration, would of course have to pass the Canadian legislature, to which we must now turn. As already stated, all legislative power is vested in the Queen, the Senate, and the

House of Commons, but the position of the Crown is far from being in the Dominion, as it is at home, that of a sleeping partner. We have seen that every money vote, or bill, must not only have the sanction of the Governor-General, but must be recommended in the first instance by him to the House of Commons. In the case of all other Bills he can either declare or withhold the Queen's assent at once, or reserve the Bill for the signification of the Queen's pleasure. Even after assent by the Governor-General, the Act must be sent home, and at any time within two years the Queen in Council may disallow it. Again, where a Bill has been reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, it has no force until the expiration of two years, unless the assent of the Queen in Council has been received within that time.

But the legislative power of the Crown in the Dominion does not rest here, but extends, indirectly at any rate, through the Upper House, or Senate. This body consists of 72 members; of whom 24 represent Quebec, 24 Ontario, and 12 each of the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A senator must be thirty years old, he must own 8000 dollars of property, of which 4000 dollars must be in real estate in the province he represents, and in which he must be resident. The appoint-

ment of the whole of this Upper House rests with the Crown, and is exercised by the Governor-General by summons under the great seal of Canada. It is true that the appointment of a senator is for life, if he retains his qualification, and therefore that the power of nomination is not so important a controlling element as it would be if the Senate were only nominated for a term. On the other hand, with the single exception of money bills and votes, which must originate in the House of Commons, the two Houses have equal powers, so that the right of nominating the whole of one of them, cannot be treated as an unimportant one.

The remaining portion of the Legislature of Canada, the House of Commons, is entirely under popular control, and as free from all Crown influence as ours at home; but as a component part of such a partnership it is necessarily far less powerful, and is in practice more timid than the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. It is composed, under the Act of 1867, of 181 members, of whom Ontario sends 82, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 19, and New Brunswick 15. Power, however, is reserved to the Canadian Parliament to increase this number after each decennial census. The rule by which such increase is to be regulated is determined by the proportion which the population of the other

provinces bear to that of Quebec. The old French province will retain the fixed number of 65 representatives, and the representation of each of the other provinces will be so modified, after each census, that the number of members from each province shall bear the same proportion to the number of its population as the number 65 bears to the population of the province of Quebec.

Such, then, in short outline, is the present constitution of the Dominion of Canada, as settled by the British North America Act of 1867. That Act may be fairly looked upon as a successful piece of legislation on a most difficult question. The problem which English and Canadian statesmen had before them was, to provide a federal constitution which would not be repudiated by any one of a group of colonies of first class importance, differing from one another as widely as the Western States of the American Union differ from New England. It is a proof of foresight and wisdom in the two Legislatures, that the Act has done its work so quickly and effectually. The object was confederation, and the constitution was framed to meet the needs of a transition period. That period has passed. Whatever their future may be, the provinces comprised in the Dominion are bound together, for better or for worse, and will go henceforth as a whole. The Constitution of 1867

was a bridge to pass over, not a house to live in. The Dominion has passed safely over, and has now to build a permanent house.

And so we get back again to the consideration of the alternatives from which we started. Is the House to be a semi-detached one? Well, there are many persons, both at home and in Canada, who answer, Yes, unreservedly. The Canadian press, with a few exceptions, is exceedingly angry when the contrary theory is mooted. The word "independence" acts on them like a red flag on a bull. They shut their eyes, down with their heads, and go at it. They seem to wish to burk all discussion of the question, treating it as though the time for argument had passed, and endeavouring to fix the stigma of "disloyalty," the most odious and offensive of all accusations to a Canadian, on any one who will insist on looking the crisis fairly in the face.

But meantime what do they advocate in the place of independence? for not one of them, so far as I know, believes that the Constitution of 1867 can stand. Imperial Federation will probably be the answer, and the name, no doubt, has a grand sound. Other races, we are told, are grouping themselves together, according to their nationalities, and it is monstrous that the English race alone should be allowed to split up. But in the first place one has

to remark, that there is no question of splitting up. This tendency to confederate is as strong in our race as in the German or Italian, or any other, as is evidenced not only by the confederation of the North American provinces into the Dominion of Canada, but by the effort for a federal union of the Australian Colonies, which is even now pending. Our case is not analogous to that of Italy or Germany. If three or four of the Western States of America were German colonies, or the Argentine republic Italian, we might hope, perhaps, for some hints for our guidance from Bismarck, or the successors of Cavour. As it is we must be our own councillors, for no other race has grown up children.

What then do we at home, or the Canadians, or the Australians, mean by Imperial Federation? Many different things apparently. A Council of the Empire composed of representatives from all the Colonies, sitting with representatives of the United Kingdom in London, in which the ultimate Imperial power of making war and treaties should be vested, was warmly advocated at one time, but has now I believe few supporters. The Victoria Commission dismiss it at once as "foreign to the genius and traditions of the British constitution," and most persons will entirely agree with them.

A Federal Imperial Parliament, in which every portion of the Empire is to be represented in propor-

tion to population, is another idea which has still warm and able advocates. As yet, however, the difficulties of detail which surround such a scheme, have not been seriously considered, and the more they are considered the more hopeless does the plan become. The experiment of legislation on imperial questions for the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Australias, South Africa, and New Zealand, by an assembly representing these countries in proportion to population, would probably result in absolute separation at the end of the first session.

A third plan (supported by the Victorian Royal Commission) is, that the right to make treaties should be ceded to each of the great confederated groups of Colonies by the mother country, other things remaining as they are.

Supposing this were done, and an offensive and defensive alliance made between England and each confederation, determinable by either side on six months' notice, would not the problem be satisfactorily solved? On the one hand, the danger to the Colonies of being involved in war by the mother country without their consent, would be avoided, on the other, England would not be pledged in every case to defend the Colonies by force of arms.

But if she is not so pledged she abandons her

supremacy? Certainly she does. The advocates of this plan insist that she must do so if she is to maintain any connection at all with her Colonies. This one point ceded, and (in the case of the Dominion) the veto of the Crown on the acts of the Colonial Parliament, and the right of appointing a Governor-General, abandoned, and the Colonies become at once sovereign powers, with all the risks and responsibilities of national existence. Precisely so; but, with these risks and responsibilities, they will nevertheless retain a voluntary connection with the mother country, the value of which may be above all price to new commonwealths. The bond will be certainly a slight one, but it may prove for that very reason to be all the stronger.

Let us see what it would amount to in the case of the Dominion. Every Canadian would retain his full English citizenship, and be eligible for every office in the United Kingdom and India, from the Premiership and Governor-Generalship downwards. The Parliament of the Dominion would have the power of electing their chief executive officer (Governor-General, President, or whatever they may call him) from the roll of English statesmen, if they found it expedient to do so, and Englishmen would retain their full citizenship in the Dominion, and be eligible to all offices. Either power before making a treaty

would have to consult the other, in order that the option of separation after notice might be fairly and freely exercised. This would keep the obligations of the alliance constantly before the statesmen and people of both countries. No independent action of a serious kind would be taken by either country without a careful weighing of how it would affect the alliance. It may well be that the ease with which that alliance could be terminated, would make both sides the more careful of it, and that so the notice that might be given at any moment might remain ungiven for generations.

For there is no question that the English people are anxious to keep the connection, if it can be done in any way which will be acceptable to the Colonies, and not burthensome to the mother country. The Colonies, it would seem, and before all the eldest of them, the Dominion of Canada, are at present as anxious as the mother country. Apart from and below all question of the commercial advantage to them of forming part of the Empire, there is a strong appreciation of the sentimental value of British citizenship, which, whatever clever writers of articles and essays may say in its disparagement, is not a possession to be lightly cast aside.

Such a connection with the mother country as would leave the Dominion the entire mistress of her

own destinies, and give her the power to declare formally her absolute independence at any moment, seems to be the only hopeful alternative hitherto proposed for entire separation at a very early date. But, after all, would not absolute independence be better for her, and for England? In looking at this question her relations with the United States should be the first consideration, as her future prosperity and development depends upon the terms upon which she lives with the great neighbour, whose boundary line runs now side by side with hers to the Rocky Mountains, and, on the accession of British Columbia to the Dominion, will extend side by side to the seaboard of the Pacific.

Let us first clear away, if possible, one of the wildest notions which has ever found serious advocates at home, or in the Colony, that, if England were to retire, the United States, if they could not annex or absorb Canada by peaceful means, would do so by a war of aggression. One has hardly patience to argue with those who entertain such fears. Their case rests on the assumption that Brother Jonathan is a fool, and no one who has any regard for the value of time will care to argue this point. From a somewhat large and intimate acquaintance with American politicians, and with the periodical political literature of the United States, I venture

to say, that there is no leading man, and no leading journal in the Union, which has ever seriously put forward such a proposal. A very large majority of Americans believe that the union of Canada with the United States is only a question of time. A majority, not so large, but still I think considerable, are quite willing that their Government should use any means at their disposal, short of hostilities, to hasten the day when British North America will range itself under the stars and ssripes. Amongst politicians Democrat will vie with Republican, probably, in handling tariffs and reciprocity treaties with a view to this end, and the best men in the country, the most thoughtful and patriotic statesmen, lawyers, merchants of the New England states —the power which in the long run holds the great Republic true to its traditions and its political faith —will not interfere, even when they may not like the methods pursued, because they appreciate so keenly the value of bringing another New England into the Union, as a make-weight and counterpoise to the vast un-English and anti-English emigration, which they are receiving so fast, and find it no easy task to absorb and civilise. But, with the exception of Butler, and three or four politicians of his stripe, there is, I repeat, no man of recognised position in politics, who dare, even for election purposes, to

advocate the conquest of Canada. The American people are anxious to get half a dozen free states of the best old northern type into the Union, as a set off in the direction of permanence, stability, steadiness, against the thinly-veiled sullen disloyalty of the Southern whites, and the restless ferment of the *colluvies gentium* as it settles down on the great west. They do not want another group of Carolinas and Georgias on their northern frontier, smarting under the humiliation of defeat, and ready at any moment to make common cause with the South for the destruction of an Union, which would be to them, not the symbol of Freedom, but of conquest. I omit all consideration of the chances of defeat in an invasion of a country, so hardy, vigorous, and prosperous as the Dominion. Whether practicable or not in a military sense, it is just the one impossible issue. The attempt would be forbidden, at once by the highest conscience, and the shrewdest self-interest, of the American people.

I think we may safely start then with two assumptions, that the United States will accept the independence of Canada as a satisfactory fulfilment of the Monro doctrine, and that Canada has her own future in her own power, and has only her own interests to consider in determining what that future shall be.

Perhaps the strongest argument for independence

pure and simple, is, that in this way only can the Canadian statesmen and people be made to feel the full responsibility of their own acts and words. So long as the present connection with England continues, the temptation of shifting that responsibility will be overwhelming, and what has been grotesquely called the "national policy," (or, in other words, irritating speech and retaliatory tariffs,) is not likely to be abandoned by the Dominion. The leading Journal of Canada lately summed up the case in a few words, in an article on the High Commission now sitting at Washington. "Our strength and safety "consist in throwing on Great Britain, and making "her ministers feel, the sole responsibility of ensuring "the harmony of our relations with, and protecting "our rights against foreign powers." The fact that her premier is a member of that Commission should be enough to warn her that this position has ceased to be possible.

It may be doubted, perhaps, whether the "subdued colonial feeling," as Mr. Webster termed it, from which such policies spring, and upon which they depend, can ever disappear except in the bracing air of absolute independence. The passage in which that expression occurs was spoken in New York a quarter of a century ago. "Who is there "amongst us," said the great orator, "that supposes

"that anything but the independence of the country "could have made us what we are to-day. Suppose "that mother England had treated us with the ut- "most indulgence. Suppose that the councils most "favourable to the colonies had prevailed. Suppose "we had been treated as a spoilt child. I say that "it is not possible for any Government at a distance "to raise a nation by any line of policy to the height "which this has attained. It is independence, it is "self-government, it is the liberty of the people to "make laws for themselves, which has raised us above "the subdued feeling of colonial subjugation, and "placed us as we are." Self-reliance is the soundest foundation for national manliness and moderation; and any alliance or connection, however advantageous or honourable, which hinders its full development, should be abandoned. I am sure that Englishmen will unhesitatingly acquiesce in this view. England wants, before all things, to see Canada a nation; if in alliance with herself so much the better, but in no sense dependent on her. If she cannot rise to the full stature of a nation while even one of the old ropes remains, let the last drop gently into the water by the side of the vessel, and wish her God speed! But if there is no danger whatever of forcible, is there not a strong likelihood of peaceable, annexation of Canada to the United States? Undoubtedly

there is such a likelihood. At present there is no material inducement to Canada to join the Union. Taxation is heavier in the States, and their fiscal policy is opposed to that of the Dominion. But the war debt is fast disappearing, and the free trade movement is gaining strength, as the recent repeal of the protective duties on coal and salt shows. Whenever the United States assimilate their tariff to that of the Dominion—which is a revenue tariff, with a wide free list of raw materials—the pinch will come. If at that time, which is nearer than people generally expect, Canadian statesmen are still half awake, drifting along purposeless, with a constant sidelong or backward glance to England, the great Republic will most probably absorb them. If, on the other hand, the Dominion is then practically self-reliant, and independent, the result will probably be, a Zolverein or Customs Union between the two countries—a commercial but not a political union, in which England might not be included, but which in any case would be greatly to her advantage, and enormously increase her present exports to North America.

But in any case would not annexation be disastrous, and humiliating to England? I answer, why should it be? It will not be disastrous to us commercially, if it cannot (as I hold) take place until

the United States assimilate their tariff to the Canadian. It will not be disastrous politically to us, as it will throw a vast English vote into the party struggles of the Union. It will not be humiliating, for England will have done her part by the Dominion, and started her eldest child in the world with a single eye to her advancement and prosperity, and no nation can be humbled which has done its duty to the best of its power.

At the same time I must own that in one sense I think it would be a misfortune, not specially to England, but to Christendom. The world, and more particularly the new world, wants variety and colour. If Canada is annexed she becomes an undistinguishable unit in a vast confederation, already too uniform, constantly tending, spite of their marvellous material prosperity, to a deeper and more colourless uniformity.

I would not for a moment deny that one of the best and strongest characteristics of our time is a craving for union, amongst nations, churches, people, but there *is* a good and a bad way of reaching it. I doubt whether union reached by the lion swallowing the lamb in all lands, and the big fish the little ones in all ponds, is what we ought to work or pray for.

It seems to me that it would be better for the United States themselves to have a kindred nation

by their side, with a character and history of its own, and institutions as free as, but not identical with, theirs.

The traditions of the Dominion and the States have been for a century not only distinct, but to some extent antagonistic. A large proportion of the Tory exiles from the triumphant colonies settled in the northern provinces after the war of Independence, and from that day to this the two people have drawn their nourishment from different springs. Forty years later the old wounds were torn open again, when England's high handed proceedings on the seas brought on the war, in which the Capitol at Washington was burnt, and the bravest soldiers of famous old Peninsula regiments were mown down before the cotton bales of New Orleans. At this moment a clear majority of the people of the Dominion are natives of the old country. All such considerations may yield before the prospect of great material advantage. They are chiefly sentimental no doubt, but sentiment is not the least noble ingredient in national character; and, if Canada should be absorbed, the tradition of her national life will be rudely severed, and she and the world will be by so much the poorer. There are likely to be too few chances of welcoming a new member into the sisterhood of nations, and I own I should be sorry to see this one lost.

On the other hand, if so it must be, the sight of a whole continent confederated under one Government, but needing very little government of any kind, will be an excellent lesson to the old world. One would prefer to see Canada independent, and the three English speaking powers knit together in an alliance which might keep peace over at least half the globe. But whether she shall stand alone, or merge in the Union, her future can scarcely fail to be a noble one, for she carries within herself all the elements of healthy and beneficent prosperity. Her people are a brave, hard-working, simple-living folk, contact with whom freshens up and braces the spirit of the wanderer from the old world, as the superb climate does his body. Her soil teems with wealth for the worker, coal, iron, sulphates, oils, copper; her vast forests are of the finest timber; the motive power lying almost unused in her inland waters, is probably the cheapest and best in the world. Plenty and comfort are in all her borders, and nowhere (as yet at any rate) are there signs of the corruption and feebleness, which cling and fester round the huge accumulations of material wealth, raising problems which weigh so heavily on the brain, if they do not daunt the heart, of the bravest and truest men in older lands.

Let me give two instances, which came under my

own observation, of what the English mechanic may do in the youngest England, ten days' sail from his own door. On my voyage out we had some 700 emigrants on board; and, on an exquisite sunny day in mid-Atlantic, in accordance with the national view of the proper method of utilizing spare time, a public meeting was improvised, and several gentlemen, including a London clergyman who was taking out his third batch of emigrants, and a district judge from Ontario, spoke of the prospects and openings in the Dominion from the top of a skylight. Amongst the audience, just under this rostrum, stood a sturdy elderly man, with a stubby grey beard of five days' growth, who resolutely chorused "that's true," to every allusion to the rewards of hard work and sobriety which fell from the speakers. One of these presently suggested, that the old man should come up and give them his experience, to which he consented, after a hunch or two of his heavy shoulders, and a hitch at his greasy fur cap. He was hauled up accordingly, and in a mellow western accent told his short story. He was born in Cornwall, and brought up to smith's work, and thirty-four years ago had landed, under the citadel of Quebec, where they would be in a few days, with a wife and two children, and nine shillings in his pocket. He had had four more

children since then, three girls and three boys altogether. All his girls were married, and he had given each of them $1500 as a marriage portion. He had been able to give each of his boys a good start, and now every one of them had a good farm of his own, while he himself owned another, on which he was living with every comfort he cared for. He had just been across, for the first and last time, to see the old home, and was glad he had been there, but more glad to be going back. Every man amongst them might do as well as he had done, or better, if he would only stick to work. Some folk said times used to be easier and better than they were now. It wasn't true. Times were as good as ever they were. 'Twas only wastrels that made bad times in Canada.

In the summer of last year, Mr. Hugh Allan, the head of the great firm of shipowners, advertized for tenders for a large job of carpentering and joinery work of a high class, to be executed (if I rightly remember) in his fine house on the mountain, behind Montreal. The tenders came in, and he selected one of them, and the man who had sent it in came to him to arrange for the commencement of the work. After the interview, a very satisfactory one in all ways, Mr. Allan asked the man whether they had not met before, as he could not help thinking that his face was familiar

to him. The man laughed, and said, do you remember about three years ago a journeyman carpenter, who came out in one of your ships, coming to you, the day after he landed, and begging you to give him a passage back, and he would work out the money at your place in Liverpool. You would'nt, and you told him in a year or so he would look upon you as his best friend for having refused to let him go back. Well, and was'nt I right? said Mr. Allan. Yes, said the man, it would have been the worst day's work I ever did if you had done what I asked. He went on to say, that he had done well ever since that day; had a house, and workshop of his own, and other property, worth, he reckoned, not much less than $3000, which sum he thought he might very possibly double before he had done with his present job.

Such instances might be multiplied to any extent. It is not perhaps every mechanic who can do as well as the carpenter, or the old Cornish man, but there is a career for every one with a pair of hands, and the will to use them diligently. There are no bad times in the Dominion "except for wastrels," and for them there can be no good times anywhere that I know of, either in the old world or the new.

I may be allowed perhaps, in conclusion, to say a few words on a personal matter. I should not have

undertaken the present task had it not been that my opinions with respect to the political prospects of the Dominion, and the duties of her statesmen, have of late attracted an attention in Canada which has astonished no one so much as myself. I believe I owe this to a quotation from a letter of mine to my friend Mr. George Stephen of Montreal, which was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Huntington in a speech which he made to a large and important gathering of his friends and constituents towards the end of last year. An isolated extract of this kind is liable to mislead, and I find in the present case that views have been attributed to me in Canadian Journals which I do not hold. As a rule this would matter very little, but in the critical state of the relations between England, the United States, and the Dominion, it is undesirable that there should be any mistake as to the opinions of public men in either of the three countries; and I am anxious to set myself right with many valued friends in the Colony. I wish then to state, that I have never advocated the annexation of the Dominion to the United States as the best thing for the Colonists, or for the Mother Country. I do not think that it would be so, and I should be sorry to see it happen, as I believe in a Canadian nation with a magnificent industrial future, if only the governments on both sides of

the Atlantic have foresight and courage enough to profit by the present opportunity. On the other hand (if it *be* the other hand) I have said, and repeat, that I do not look upon annexation as a contingency to be greatly dreaded, or deprecated, as a sore misfortune or discomfiture to England. If Canada has not strength or character to stand alone it is probably the best thing that can happen to her. At the same time if she sees her way to practical independence (which she has not attained under the constitution of 1867) without severing her connection with the Mother Country, there is no Englishman who will be more rejoiced than I. In any case the decision is with her, and the worst thing she can do is to allow the initiative to slip from her hands. These are my views, in the fewest words in which I can state them, and I have reason to believe they are shared by a large number, if not by the majority, of those Englishmen who are most deeply interested in colonial politics.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE subject of Emigration to the Colonies being brought so prominently before the public at the present time, and the demand for authentic information being proportionately great, I felt it almost incumbent upon me, as a disinterested person, possessed of considerable knowledge of one of our most thriving poor men's Colonies, to come forward and impart some of that knowledge to those who contemplate forming new homes across the Atlantic, or may have a desire to become better acquainted with the Colony, where so many of their friends and countrymen have cast their lot.

I have expressly avoided filling up my pages with useless statistics and other dry details, which I consider valueless to the emigrant to Canada, and most uninteresting to the general reader. The necessity of restricting my little work to the proportions of a

Colonial Handbook, obliges me to treat many of my topics with brevity, but those of my readers who desire further information upon details, from year to year liable to change, can always obtain it from any of the Emigration Offices in London.

My interest in the Colony solely arising from the respect and esteem I have formed for the worthy settlers, amongst whom I spent seven pleasant years, I have had nothing to bias me in the sketches I have drawn of the life in its woods. Nor have I been tempted to paint in too brilliant colours the prospects before the earnest worker in that delightful country.

have endeavoured to lead the stranger emigrant by the hand, holding my lantern to his feet during the earlier stages of his colonial journeyings, steering him clear of the difficulties he meets with, pointing out to him the shortest track whereby he will arrive at the goal of ultimate success; showing him which path to take and which to avoid, till I have finally brought him out wiser by his experience into the sunshine of the "Forest Clearing." He will find at *first* that his life partakes of the sombre hue of

the forest when clothed in its summer apparel, but as days, weeks, and years rapidly succeed each other, so, like the lovely autumn woods of his adopted country, brilliant with the most gorgeous colouring of brightest crimson, red, orange and brown of every variety of shading, he will perceive it breaking forth into many bright and joyous domestic pleasures. That I have not over-rated the resources of the Dominion, nor held out too encouraging hopes to the industrious settler, I think the letters I have inserted from tried emigrants will amply testify. The sportsman, when he comes home at night with his bag well filled with feathered fowl, or his "cutter" loaded with delicious venison, will not have cause to rail at me for having made game of him, nor will the tourist, when his eyes have been enchanted with the beautiful scenery around him, either during his cruise upon a Canadian lake, or when following the courses of those superb rivers, have cause to wish he had never read my Guide-book to the Dominion of Canada. And lastly, I hope to obtain the blessing and not the curse of the

small capitalist, when he finds himself living like a gentleman upon the interest of his well invested savings "in the West, in the West, in the land of the free."

I practised my profession in a county town in Upper Canada, as it was then called, the centre of an old settled and thriving agricultural district. The roads were excellent, the farms well cleared, most of them so well as to admit of the operations of machinery. The farmers themselves for the most part lived in handsome brick and stone houses, furnished with much taste, their drawing-room graced by the pianoforte, carriages and buggies standing in their coach-houses, whilst fast trotting horses fed in their stables. The owners, present and original, had commenced in the same way in which I expect my ideal settler to commence, namely, in a log shanty.

The war however between the Northern and Southern States inflicted a considerable amount of damage whilst it lasted, involving as it did great stagnation in the reciprocal trade. Added to this the failure of the crops owing to the ravages of the

weevil. Consequently money became scarce, and the farmers were compelled to draw in their horns. It was however a wholesome lesson to them, for they were becoming too extravagant and too speculative, and the credit system was beginning to tell with most mischievous results upon colonial society. Now, however, the country is upon its legs again, and may it continue to thrive, and prosper, and prove, while time shall last, a happy resort for the Englishman who is imbued with the praiseworthy desire of becoming a landed proprietor under the flag of Old England, in the "Great Dominion."

HARVEY J. PHILPOT,

East Dulwich.

January, 1871.

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GUIDE BOOK

TO THE

CANADIAN DOMINION.

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CHAPTER I.

General Remarks—Reason for so many Emigrants going to America—Canadians after 1872 will no longer be dependent on the Americans during the Winter Months for admission into their own Country—My arrival at Portland in the Spring of 1857, and Journey through the State of Maine—Exhilarating Effects of the frosty Air.

MANY books and pamphlets have been written and circulated descriptive of those great and rapidly developing British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, comprising one-half of the North American Continent. Some of these publications have been written to amuse stay-at-home readers, more than to edify by genuine, disinterested and reliable information the earnest seeker after some knowledge of that poor man's country, which is within ten days' journey of his native land. Others have been written by persons peculiarly interested in the colony. Many

books, moreover, have been written by travellers who profess to have taken but a cursory view of the country which they describe. If the author's visits had been made agreeable to him by a combination of pleasing circumstances, why then his publication was all in favour of going there, and so "*vice versa.*" A very slight infusion of the amaro with the dolce would suffice to throw over his descriptions an unattractive cast.

I am determined that the picture I am about to draw shall neither be over tinted nor too sombre in its colouring, nor my description of that pleasant land too enthusiastic, but a simple statement of facts without fancies, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

It is most distressing to all of us to see so much poverty in this wealthy kingdom, and more so to find that year after year our rôle of paupers lengthens. As the system of emigration has been carried on of late years I can see no hope before us of our shoulders being relieved from this great national burden. The poor, who up to the present time have emigrated from our shores, have been but as little droppings escaped from the vast pestilential stagnants of pent up poverty. And until this important matter is made a national one, of which I am glad to say there is now at least every prospect, I see but little chance

of that wholesome drainage, by which alone our overcrowded population can be effectually relieved.

It is the *land* of Canada that requires cultivating. The Canadians don't expect emigrants to bring out much money with them, what they stand in need of is bone and muscle; industrious men with stalwart limbs, never caring how ignorant they are, or how little they know of husbandry; they will soon train them to do the work required. The clearing and settling of these mighty wastes of forest must be done by emigrants assisting each other. And for this purpose the tailor is as good as the cobbler, the able-bodied pauper as the skilled artisan, the uneducated as well as the taught.

The question frequently asked is, Why do so many emigrants go to America? Simply because the enterprising Yankees have 5000 paid agents scattered through the length and breadth of our land, who are always ready to push the cause of emigration, and whose interest it is to put inquirers into the right way of getting to the far west of America.

We have had up to the present time comparatively speaking few agents, and until lately the subject of emigration has not occupied the attention of the public as it ought to have done, but now our eyes are open to the necessity of finding employment for our country people who "have no work to do."

Those who have gone to the great Republic from the British Isles, and those who have crossed over the frontier from Canada are by no means reconciled to American Institutions, and are especially at this time greatly discontented at the enormous amount of taxation laid upon them by the Government at Washington; that Republic having at this moment a national debt contracted during one short Presidency of four years—not far short of ours in England—a debt which they hope to pay off by taxation in twenty years.

They make their great inter-oceanic railroads an inducement to emigrants to settle in their vast western territories; but for my own part I prefer keeping within the pale of the laws of England, a preference which I find corroborated in a leading daily paper, which says as follows in a critique upon Elihu Burritt's book (*alias* the "Learned Blacksmith:")—

"We are sorry to see the name of Elihu Burritt to the title-page of the little volume before us. *Washington's Words to Intending Emigrants* are a mere peg upon which to hang the appendix, which constitutes the main body of the book. This appendix professes to be a fair examination and statement of the advantages and capabilities which each of the states of North America offers to emigrants. Now, we must warn English working men against believing all the flowery statements contained in this little manual, and of telling them that the statements of nineteen out of every twenty English

travellers who visit the United States, as to the condition of the people, and as to the advantages to emigrants, are very strongly opposed to the delightful prospect held out by Mr. Burritt. We do not mean to say that people may not go on well in the United States, or that the accounts of the products, &c., given are incorrect; what we do say is, that the picture is an unfairly coloured one, and that the very many disadvantages are not alluded to, that the accounts of the climate, &c., of the different localities are very much too favourable. The only thing to be said is, that the book can do no harm. The advantages offered by each of the states are so extraordinary and tempting, that the intending emigrant would, like the donkey between the bundles of hay, die at a good old age before he could make up his mind which would be the most desirable locality. The book, in fact, is a puff, and an exceedingly broad one, of the United States, and we think that the prospectus of "The International Land and Labour Agency, Birmingham," printed upon the last page of the book, shows how it came to be written. The Agency has already on its list upwards of a thousand farms from Maine to California, and will furnish a list of those in any state, together with other information, for the sum of £1., in order that an intending emigrant may buy his farm before he starts. We should strongly advise the intending emigrant to do nothing of the sort. To purchase a farm without seeing it would be the worst and most foolish form of buying a pig in a poke which could be well imagined. Let the emigrant read Mr. Burritt's book if he chooses for the figures and statistics of produce of each state, but let him also read it by the side of other and more impartial authorities, and if he does finally make up his mind to select the United States in preference to our own colonies, let him keep his money in his pocket until he arrives there, and can there see in the newspapers the lists of the farms on sale, and can inspect them before making his purchase.

Transatlantic Sketches are a good corrective to Elihu Burritt's flattering picture. Mr. Chester's pictures of the "States," both as regards education, morals, and the state of the working class, are dismal in

the extreme. The miserable shantics, the plains of mud, the absence of roads, the want of means of instruction, all seem strange after the glowing pictures of Mr. Burritt."

I am glad to say that Canadians, Nova Scotians, (or Blue Noses as they are called,) and New Brunswickers have at last awoke to their own interests, and have formed their three provinces into one huge Confederacy, and are now busy constructing a railroad from east to west, through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to connect the main line in Canada. This is to be called the Inter-colonial Railroad, and is being built by the Canadian Government. I have authority for stating that the whole line will in all probability be completed by July 1872. The Canadians will then have an unbroken line of connection between the provinces forming the great Canadian Confederacy. Its total length will be 488½ miles, and it will connect with the Grand Trunk at Riviére du Loup. It will run parallel with the St. Lawrence as far as the Matapediac road; it will then traverse the counties of Rimonski and Bonaventura, and will enter New Brunswick, which it will leave for its terminus Halifax, Nova Scotia, thus affording at all times of the year to the provinces of Quebec and all parts of the dominion free access to the Atlantic.

Now the colony of Canada is inaccessible for

ships during the winter months, owing to the frost king effectually blockading her seaboard with ice. During the long months of winter, whilst this blockade lasts, we have no means whatever of reaching the colony, except by passing through American territory, and as troops are not permitted by the laws of nations to march through the country of another power without its permission, why we have no means left to us of throwing forces into Canada to assist our fellow-countrymen, except by marching them over three or four hundred miles of snow. Many of our readers must remember what disastrous results nearly befel her Majesty's troops when they were sent out to the assistance of the colonists against the Fenians, and how our ships were nearly caught by the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and how the regiments had to be conveyed by sleighs for hundreds of miles over the snow through the almost impenetrable forests of New Brunswick to Quebec. This will be effectually remedied when the Intercolonial Railway is completed.

Now that the country is being opened out by railroads, etc., I know of no better field for the industrious emigrant, and this not only on account of its nearness to the old country, but I think its climate, and the occupations engaged in by the colonists are more thoroughly adapted to the English-

man than those of any other country. I lay great stress upon that qualification industry. No idle man is of any use in the colony; he may exist in the old country, where there are so many uninquiring wealthy people ready to assist him when he is too lazy to keep himself, but in Canada idleness and existence are incompatible. There a man must put his shoulder to the wheel, if he wishes to keep body and soul together.

I was much struck, upon returning to England after some years' absence, on perceiving how a spirit of dependence had crept over her poor, and how it was leading them to throng her charitable institutions in order to obtain that assistance which ought to be obtainable only by those actually incapable of helping themselves. I could not but wonder how these people could be content to live on the earnings of others, when there are such glorious fields for making an independence for themselves in a colony so near at hand.

How different do these dependent individuals become when thrown upon their own resources in Canada. Perhaps they are at first inclined to go too much the other way, and to become a little self-opinionated, as indeed many of us Englishmen are, but they soon find this won't do, and a short experience teaches them that it is better to throw off

their John Bullism, and submit like wise men to the advice and opinions of the more practical and shrewder colonists around them, who they will find at all times ready to assist them by every means in their power, whenever their help is called for in a proper spirit.

It was in February, 1857, when the Crimean war had terminated, and the British army of occupation had been disbanded, that I, with another officer, who had served like myself with her Majesty's forces in the Peninsula, turned our backs upon our mother country, and followed the sun across the Atlantic to try our fortunes in the West. It was a cold reception we met with upon our arrival off the coast of America, for the country looked like a huge wedding cake, snow and ice encased it from north to south. The ice-encrusted bows of our ship the "North American," gave her the appearance of an iceberg, and so enveloped were our anchors in ice, that the men had to work with pickaxes before they could make them run clear, but this, I must inform my readers, was an exceptionally severe season.

We arrived at Portland, the great American winter harbour for English ships, 300 miles from Montreal, and situated in the State of Maine, from thence we took our tickets per cars on the Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal. The great Victoria

Bridge was not built then, so we had to cross in sleighs over the frozen St. Lawrence, at this point two miles wide. The cold did not strike us as being so very intense, and I shall not forget our astonishment upon looking at the thermometer (as we were standing shortly after our arrival out of doors, without our great coats, and indeed without our hats on) to find the mercury several degrees below zero; however, the secret was soon discovered, we had left behind us the damps of England, and were now luxuriating in a dry air, without a stir in it to chill the body, and a bright clear sun overhead, which rarely disappeared behind gloomy clouds. So exhilarating was the air we breathed, our spirits felt buoyant to a degree we had never experienced before, and we felt already capable of any amount of physical exercise, in fact, our spirits were like champagne when the cork has blown from the bottle, they completely effervesced. The heavy atmosphere of England no longer weighed them down. I wish my readers fully to understand that it is the north-eastern part of the United States I am describing. The climate, as I will shew further on, of Upper Canada or Ontario is very different, being much less severe. I chose this for my route as it was the nearest one to Canada during the winter months. Most people going to the Dominion of Canada, select the spring

or summer months, and go direct to Quebec or Montreal by steamer.

The country through which the American portion of the Grand Trunk Railway passes, is wild, but in some places very picturesque, for miles nothing is met with but pine trees, until the eye wearies with them. Suddenly we dash out of the forest, and find ourselves whirling along in a storm of fine snow, hurled up into the air by the wind from our carriages and engine wheels, under a ridge of precipitous mountains; now flying over a spider-like bridge, which rattles like a snake, as if to warn us of its insecurity. We look down from the car windows and see a frozen torrent deep below, and we remark upon the apparent danger, but are met with a smile of pity at our English fears from the reckless Yankee we are simple enough to address, or else the reply, "I guess you Britishers have not woke up yet," meaning we are behind the age. But however we arrive safely at the frontier, and are delighted to find we are surrounded by so much that is English in the new country.

CHAPTER II.

Geographical extent of British North America—The various Colonies comprising it—How the Hudson's Bay Company originated—Purchase of their Territories by the Canadians—The Dominion of Canada—Population—Government—Educational System—Facilities of Internal Communication—Pacific Railroad—Timber Trade—Number of hands employed in it—Agricultural Productions—Minerals—Coal Fields, and where found.

FEW people are aware of the geographical extent of the British possessions in North America, and of the fact that England possesses as much territory on that great continent as the Americans do themselves. Our maps inform us that British North America stretches from Newfoundland, in 52° longitude, to Vancouver's Island, in 130° longitude, showing a length of over 3000 miles, and from north to south a breadth of nearly 1500 miles.

This enormous stretch of country is divided into the following colonies, all dependent upon the British crown, and peopled by loyal and devoted British subjects:—

Ontario, which covers an area of		121,260	sq. miles.
Quebec	,,	210,020	,,
New Brunswick	,,	27,105	,,
Nova Scotia	,,	18,660	,,
Giving a total area for the Dominion of . . .		377,045	,,

Then we have—

Newfoundland, covering an area of	40,200	sq. miles.
Prince Edward's Island „	2,100	„
British Columbia „	220,000	„
This includes Vancouver's Island, which is 20,000 miles in extent.		
Labrador, Hudson's Bay, and North-West Territory . . .	2,750,000	„
Giving a total area for British America . . .	3,389,345	„

By an arrangement lately entered into by Lord Granville on behalf of the British and Canadian Governments, the Hudson Bay Territory has been ceded to Canada for the consideration of £300,000, and 45,160 acres of land in one of their richest vallies through which the Atlantic and Pacific railway will pass. This negotiation gave rise to a good deal of discontent amongst the half-breed settlers in the Red River country, which resulted in a most serious opposition to their new possessors. This, however, soon terminated, and peace was restored upon a proper explanation having been made, and certain liberties granted them. For 200 years the powerful Hudson's Bay Company had its sway over this enormous territory. They received their charter

from Charles II. Prince Rupert, his cousin, first organised an expedition to this, at that time, unknown country. Canada was a French colony at that early period, and remained so for a hundred years afterwards. In the meantime the active interprising Frenchmen penetrated into the interior, prosecuted a fur trade of their own, and formed a second great company, called the North West Company; this gave rise to a perpetual warfare between the French and English, who were jealous of one another's success. In 1821, however, an amalgamation took place between them, and since then a most lucrative trade in furs has been carried on with England.

These internecine wars, together with those carried on against the Americans, drew from the pens of Cooper, and other sensational novelists, such exciting tales as "Nick-of-the-Woods," the "Scalp Hunters," "The Prairie-lily," "The War-path," and others, which used to, and I suppose still, keep boys awake at night in a delirium of excitement.

The Dominion of Canada contains a population of 4,000,000 people, or about 10 to the square mile. It is governed by a representative of her Majesty, and a Parliament, consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons. In the former, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, are repre-

sented by 24 members each, who must be over 30 years of age, and have a property qualification amounting to £800; they are appointed by the Crown for life. The Lower House is composed of 181 members elected by the people from each province. Ontario returns 82, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 19, and New Brunswick 15. Each province has a local government, presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor in Council. Each elector must have a small property-qualification, namely, of the assessed value of £60, or an annual rental of £6. Only in New Brunswick do the elections take place by ballot, in the other provinces they are open. The local government of Ontario consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and 82 members, who form the legislative assembly; of Quebec, of a Lieutenant-Governor, a nominated legislative council of 24, and a legislative assembly of 65 members. A national system of education extends its advantages over the whole Dominion.

Grammar schools have long since been established in all the principal towns, and every township is divided iuto school sections for the education of the children of the poorer classes. These schools in the towns, cities, and villages, are managed by trustees, and the expenses are met by a rate; but the common schools scattered throughout the various townships,

are supported partly by a Government grant and partly by a self-imposed taxation. Sometimes the scholars themselves pay fees. Teachers are supplied to these excellent schools from the Provincial Normal School, which sends out annually about one hundred and fifty young men and women thoroughly well grounded in useful and practical knowledge. Roman Catholic schools are also provided throughout the colony. In the grammar schools the education is very perfect, the pupils being thoroughly well taught Greek, Latin, French, algebra, Euclid, arithmetic, ancient and modern history, natural philosophy, zoology, chemistry, physiology, drawing, book-keeping, music, &c. Colleges, academies, and private schools abound. In Upper Canada there are excellent universities amply provided with most efficient teachers and professors. In Lower Canada or Quebec Province, there are three universities, equally well managed.

The facilities of communication are very nearly perfect, those of water consisting of eight canals which comprise nearly 2400 miles of inland navigation. The Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways pass directly through the country, sending off branches and spur lines in every direction. Passengers can travel direct from New York, *viâ* the New York Central line, joining the Great Western at Niagara,

and so passing through to Chicago without so much as changing their carriages. The trains are fitted up with sleeping apartments, dining saloon, kitchen, and lavatories; and the traveller sits down to his sumptuous repasts as he dashes along at the rate of thirty miles an hour through hill and dale, forest and prairie.

The Canadians, determined not to be behind the Americans in works of enterprise, are taking into their serious consideration the construction of a railroad which will extend the whole distance across the British American possessions, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. I have received a letter, dated Otawa, September 18, 1870, from the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Secretary of State for the Provinces, a gentleman who takes a most lively interest in the welfare of the colony, in which he tells me that "a railroad to the Pacific will shortly be brought "under the consideration of the Government of Ca-"nada, in connection with the negotiations now going "on for the admission of British Columbia into the "Dominion. No plan has yet been adopted, nor is "it likely that any provision will be made for the con-"struction of the road till after the next session of "Parliament, which will be held in February next."

There appears to be no doubt that the Great Canadian Pacific Railroad will be commenced at both

the western and eastern side of the continent simultaneously, and that Parliament will agree to its immediate commencement. When this line is completed the advantages to our British possessions will be incalculable. Montreal and our other great colonial cities will become the marts of the world. Its construction will of course give employment to thousands.

Telegraph-wires run all over the country, the Montreal Telegraph Company having carried their wires throughout the whole colony, connecting almost every town and village. The postal system is excellent. The internal rate of postage is now reduced to 3 cents, or three halfpence, and the foreign to 6 cents.

Timber is the chief source of Canada's wealth. In years gone by the whole country was covered with it.

There are not, as in some of our other possessions, arid deserts, huge lagoons, or inaccessible mountains to check the advance of agricultural operations, and prevent the entire settlement of the colony.

Nearly the whole of the land is arable, and will, in time, doubtless, all become well populated. In many of the older settlements we still see the fangs of the giants of the forest scattered over the ground; and so tough and rich in turpentine are these old pine-

stumps that fifty years have not served to rot them out of memory. It is this yellow pine which is so valuable for timber, running up as it does without a knot or branch for over 120 feet, with a butt of seven feet in diameter. These will sell in New York for $800 or £160, and in England for £200. The chestnuts, hemlocks, whitewood, and other trees attain a greater size, but their wood is comparatively valueless.

It is in the fall of the year that these huge trees are felled, and a fine time the lumbermen have of it. They encamp in the forest, and in a short time will have felled trees enough to give them plenty of occupation for the whole winter in hauling them to the creeks, and rolling them down the banks ready to be carried by the floods of Spring into the Lakes where they are rafted. Space will not permit me to describe the pleasant life these careless jolly fellows lead in the woods; nor how they float their timber down the creeks flooded into torrents by the thaws of April; nor how thousands of logs form what is called a "jam" in the river; and how the active little lower Canadian raftsmen spring from log to log like squirrels, utterly regardless of life and limb, and with poles in their hands dislodge the imprisoned wood;—suffice it to say that it is a very free and easy life which they lead, and one full of excitement and adventure; a very different one, as their physical

powers clearly testify, to that led by their fellow men in our over-crowded districts in England.

Upon looking over some Colonial statistics, I find that 25,000 men are employed in the Canadian forests as lumbermen, and 2000 in its mills; while 1200 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,200,000 tons are engaged in the lumber trade, worked by 15,000 men. Saw-mills, both steam and water, are plentiful, and lumber being very cheap, we find, as a consequence, wooden houses, wooden roads—those forest luxuries which are made as even as the floor of a room—wooden "side-walks," barns, stables; in fact everything is made out of wood which it is possible to construct from that material; indeed a Yankee firm, more "cute" than honest, once sent a cargo of wooden hams and nutmegs to Canada! the first few which came to hand were of course genuine, the rest of the cargo were most excellent imitations.

Wheat is the next great source of wealth, and then come the various other grains. A great deal of barley and buckwheat is exported, and a useful grain the latter is. I only hope my readers may have the pleasure some day of eating "Buckwheat cakes," and cakes made from Indian corn, which is grown there in large quantities. This same corn makes a most delicious vegetable when boiled, and is eaten with salt, pepper, and butter. What is called

"popped corn" is now to be seen for sale about London.

Valuable minerals are found extensively scattered through Canada. Coal mines are worked in some parts of our American possessions. I will quote what M. Simonin remarks in his very interesting work upon Mines and Mining, respecting these coal-fields. He says:—"Let us end our course by way "of North America. There are coal-fields there "extending to the Pole, in Greenland, and in Baffin's "Bay; but it has been ascertained by a recent exami- "nation of the country, conducted by Mr. Alexander "Murray, of the Geological Survey of Canada, "that the coal-field of Greenland is of much less "extent than was previously supposed, and it is "besides covered by ice. * * On the coast of the "Atlantic we notice first the extensive and pro- "ductive coal-field of British North America, at "Cape Breton, at the eastern extremity of Nova "Scotia, and in the southern provinces of the Gulf "of St. Lawrence."

Copper mines are in process of working in the Huron and Lake Superior districts. I have been told there are the remains of workings here several hundred years old.

Iron of the best quality is found in large quantities in what is termed the Laurentian formation.

Marble, phosphate of lime, plumbago, slates, gypsum, are all extensively found. Gold is extracted from the soil in the Chaudière Valley, in the Lower Province.

All have heard of the fountains of rock-oil which have bubbled up in Enniskillen. So charged with this oil was the ground, that wherever it was tapped a jet of this valuable but disgusting fluid spirted up "in a wide arch and tall." Such large quantities of it flowed out from the earth that the Americans declared the world would cease to go round, as all the lubricating oil was being drained from the Poles!

CHAPTER III.

Description of an imaginary Canoe trip over 2000 miles into the interior—Gulf of St. Lawrence—Island of Orleans—Falls of Montmorenci—Quebec—Plains of Abraham—Montreal—Running the Rapids—Kingston—Toronto—Hamilton—Fearful railway catastrophe at Desjardins Bridge—Falls of Niagara—Exploring behind them—The Yankee Captain's perilous Adventure in the "Maid of the Mist" steamer—Long Point—Wild Rice Marshes—Lake Huron.

In order that I may give my readers a clearer insight into the interior of Canada, I shall be happy if they will accompany me in their imaginations, which I trust, for their sakes, may be very vivid, in a canoe-trip up the great chain of lakes and rivers which form an unbroken water communication for nearly 2400 miles into the farthest extremity of the Colony. I propose that we commence our voyage at Cape Ray, the most south-westerly promontory of Newfoundland. This part of our trip we must navigate in a steamer, as we are in almost open sea, so huge is the gulf of St. Lawrence at this its easterly part. It is near this extremity of Newfoundland where the Atlantic cable terminates at *Port aux Basques*. As we steam into the gulf we perceive on our port-bow Prince Edward's Island

snugly ensconced in a large bay formed by Cape Breton Island on the east, New Brunswick on the west, and Nova Scotia on the south. Right ahead of us are several small islands constituting the Magdalen group, and a very treacherous rock, called the Bird Rock. Prince Edward's Island, separated from the main land by only one mile, is over 2100 square miles in extent, and is chiefly celebrated for its timber. We continue our course, and right ahead of us in mid gulf we pass an island which is dignified by the title of "Anticosti;" it contains about 100,000 acres of land, and is well supplied with game; we steam 300 miles up the gulf and pass the Saquenay, a noble river navigable for 70 miles of its course. Higher up we come to the Rivière du Loup, the summer retreat of the Lower Canadians. We are now getting into smoother water, and can enjoy with greater pleasure the glorious prospect before us. We are approaching the lovely island of Orleans, studded over with pretty clusters of snow-white houses; its rich and luxuriant gardens teeming with melons, peaches, pears, and other luscious fruits, and more especially noted for its delicious plums of every variety. We have chosen the summer-time for our expedition, and the cloudless sun is shining in the exquisitely blue sky above us; the water around partakes of the rich colouring, and the

surrounding coast-line is standing out bright and clear against it. Far away upon our starboard bow we observe a fleecy cloud hanging in mid air over one spot on the distant shore;—this is the spray from the lofty Falls of Montmorenci, about eight miles from Quebec, a deservedly favourite resort for excursionists from that city, especially in the winter time, when the huge "ice-cone," a hundred feet high, has formed in front of the cataract by the constant freezing of spray. From its lofty summit the experienced "Toboggoner" will hurl himself down, lying flat upon his "Toboggon," which is a kind of hand sleigh, rushing down the polished surface of the cone with such force as will carry him hundreds of yards along the plain of ice below. It is, in fact, skating on the chest down an almost perpendicular hill of ice.

Passing Montmorenci, the next feature in the landscape is the lofty promontory upon which stands the noble old city of Quebec, a name derived from the two French words "Que-bec" (what a beak!). It is crowned by its strong citadel, from which issued the French under Montcalm, in 1759, to try and hurl back Wolf and his redcoats from the scarp of the precipice which they had so nobly scaled; but the old Wolf was not to be shaken off so easily. Before that eventful day had terminated he and his brave

soldiers had won the heights, beaten the French in a desperate fight upon the plains of Abraham, and the gallant general had closed his eyes in death amidst the glorious shouts of "They run, they run." The monument we see above on the heights reminds us of what British pluck did for us on that ever-memorable day.

The whole scenery around us is beautiful in the extreme: I can compare it to none other than the lovely shores of the Sea of Marmora, where the Bosphorus leaves it; the sky above is Italian in its purity, and the great expanse of water around is as calm, clear, and blue, as the Bay of Naples. We must steam ahead after this burst of rapture, and, leaving the famous old city and its fortifications behind us, will steer our course up the St. Lawrence till we come to the Island of Montreal, 180 miles above Quebec. It is here where the broad waters of the "Otawa," or grand river of the north, join those of the St. Lawrence, reddening its otherwise clear stream. Upon this island stands the beautiful and prosperous city of Montreal. It is well worth going ashore to see its cathedrals and many fine churches, and to take a drive round the mountain, from the summit of which we shall obtain an excellent view of the town and the St. Lawrence river. We are still in the Lower or French Province, nearly 600

miles from the ocean. We will now leave our steam-vessel, although the inland navigation will permit of our going the whole distance in almost any sized steamer, and henceforth "paddle our own canoe" up the mighty river, and the chain of great inland lakes.

As we are leaving Montreal the first object of our admiration is the great Tubular or Victoria Bridge, thrown over the river like a gigantic gun-barrel two miles in length. Through this the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway are shot over into American territory not many miles from the opposite bank. This line extends down to Portland in the State of Maine, the great winter harbour for ships from English ports. Passing under this magnificent work of art we ply our paddle up stream. As we ascend the river we find the current is already becoming very strong: we are in fact getting within the influence of the Lachine Rapids, nine miles above Montreal, opposite a village of the same name. As we near the Rapids we find the stream too strong for the efforts of our frail skiff; we will therefore paddle ashore, and enter the Lachine Canal, built purposely to permit of ships circumventing the Rapids, having arrived at the other end of which we emerge upon the water of the St. Lawrence, pausing only to admire the beautiful scenery of the river. The waters

come dashing headlong down upon rocks and tiny islands with such fury as effectually to bar the upward passage of vessels. It is not however so formidable to ships going down stream. "To shoot the rapids" is one of the most exciting pleasures in Canadian travel. We will imagine ourselves on board one of the strongly-built steam vessels about to make the descent. We have already signalled to our pilot at an Indian village on the south shore, called Caughawaga, and while he is boarding us we will just take a careful inspection of him. His name is Baptiste, and a fine type he is of the "red skins." For nearly a quarter of a century has this brave old fellow steered the passenger boats down these terrific rapids and never lost a spar. No one but this Indian has ever piloted a steam vessel down the Lachine. He is about sixty years of age, but his eye is as keen, and his grasp of the wheel is as firm as it was when he first engaged in his hazardous undertaking. As he takes his position at the helm, he appears as composed as he did in old times, when he used to squat in his wigwam smoking his calumet of peace. Not so, however, the inexperienced passenger, who expresses by his looks his sense of the approaching danger. The steamboat is now within the full influence of the rapids, which at this part of the river is increased a hundred-fold by the proximity of the rocks on either side.

We feel as though we were rushing down hill; ahead of us is a small island, upon which it appears we must inevitably be lost. Our bows are almost upon it; and it requires an immensity of faith in our Indian pilot to believe that certain death is not before us. We glance hurriedly round and are instantly reassured when we see the calm eagle eye of Baptiste fixed unflinchingly upon the dangerous obstruction; one moment more and the trusty wheel flies round, and our ship nobly answering to it brings her head round and dashes at railroad speed down the very centre of the boisterous channel, and we all once more breathe freely.

Let us now, however, return to our old course, and continue our voyage up stream. The scenery on both sides of us is very picturesque. We are able for the next 120 miles to keep to our canoe, until we come to the next series of rapids, namely, the Long Sault. We must here make a "Portage," as the French Canadians term it, and convey our canoe along the shore until we arrive at smoother water higher up near the town of Prescott. These rapids are nine miles in length. Captain Maxwell of the "Gildersleeve" was, I believe, the bold man who first steered a ship down them; since then this desperately exciting passage has been run by steam ships and rafts. It may give the reader some idea

of what the Long Sault Rapids are, and of the impetuosity with which they pursue their downward course, when I mention that vessels take a whole day to ascend them, and that they run them on the return voyage in fifteen minutes. Once beyond the influence of these rapids our course is clear up stream to Lake Ontario: before however reaching that great inland sea, we must thread our way among the "Thousand Isles," which commence to stud the river, at this part of its course nearly twelve miles broad, opposite the town of Kingston, and which are scattered over its broad bosom for fifty miles of its course downwards: and a complete fairy cruise it is. Some of these beautiful little islands are richly clothed with vegetation, wild animals diminutive in size, innocuous in disposition, being their principal denizens. A few deer, foxes, racoons, rabbits, squirrels, muskrats, minx, partridges, or more correctly speaking wood-grouse, quail, and wild fowl of every variety luxuriate in their solitude. Nearly every kind of fresh-water fish swims in the clear deep water flowing past them. There is such a charm in these beautiful islands of the St. Lawrence, and the air is so pure and exhilarating, that for the time being you may well imagine that you have landed upon some western Eden. We must however dispel this delusion, and continue our trip onwards into

Lake Ontario, not many miles ahead of us. During our passage up the river nothing has attracted our attention so much as the huge rafts which we have met coming down stream. These rafts are made up, some with enormous timbers called by the lumbermen 'square-sticks,' cut in the upper districts of the Province, others with round saw-logs; these are strongly lashed together with massive chains and thongs made from the bark of the bass-tree. Those queer-looking shanties which we saw upon them are the only shelter the daring raftsmen have during their long and dangerous passage down the chain of lakes and rivers to Montreal and Quebec.

It is a grand sight to witness one of these gigantic structures shoot the rapids, and it gives one, perhaps, a new idea of the power of water. We are now fairly in the lake, and, skirting the shore, the first town of any magnitude we pass is Kingston, situated east of the lovely bay of Quinté, opposite Wolf Island. It is built of blue limestone, is well fortified, and contains a fine city-hall, court-house, market buildings, college, hospitals, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, and numerous churches. It was formerly the capital of the Province of Upper Canada. Having spent a short time ashore, we will paddle westwards, and passing consecutively Brockville and Port Hope, we find ourselves in the Long

Harbour fronting Toronto, or as it was called formerly Little York. Toronto, the great seat of learning, means in English, "Place of Meeting;" this name was given it by the Massasauga Indians. It is a most flourishing city, and, to my mind, one of the pleasantest in Canada. Not long ago it was the political capital; but now that the new and magnificent Houses of Parliament have been built at Otawa, the seat of Government has been removed to that new and thriving town, situated on the line of division between Upper and Lower Canada. We will come to an anchor here, and go ashore to inspect the lions of the town, which are well worthy the time we shall devote to seeing them. Its cathedrals, colleges, and churches are very fine, and we shall be sure of meeting plenty of agreeable people; while those of us who are sportsmen can take a turn up the "Don," and may-be shoot a few wild-fowl. Forty miles further up the lake we come to Hamilton, a very beautiful town containing over 50,000 inhabitants. It is built round Burlington Bay. Backing up the town is a long ridge of elevated land dignified by the title of the Mountain. Issuing from the east end of the town we see the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad. The beautiful bridge high up above is the Desjardins, spanning the canal of the same name.

On the 12th of March, 1857, the day, as it happened, upon which I first landed in the colony, this bridge was the scene of a frightful accident. A great meeting of directors and other nabobs of the country, headed by Zimmerman the railway king, had assembled in Hamilton. This bridge was inadvertently left open, and, as the express train bearing them all to the city came up, the guard saw the danger. Too late to ward it off, he sprang to the ground and escaped; but the engine, dragging its human freight after it, sprang headlong down the abyss, falling through the ice two feet thick below, smashing it like thin glass. Eighty-two dead bodies were found amongst the debris, some burned and others drowned, but the greater part crushed to death.

This is a very picturesque part of the lake shore scenery; and when the clear blue waters of the bay are covered with pleasure boats, sailing vessels, steamboats, and row boats, the scene is animated in the extreme. Let us now, however, bid farewell to the "ambitious little city," as it is called, and cross over this the western extremity of the lake, to Niagara river, passing on the right the town of St. Catherine.

We find a very old town at its mouth, bearing the name of the river which gives to the world

one of its greatest wonders, namely, Niagara Falls. We cannot ascend higher than Queenston, so we will stop at that town and look about us. Crowning the heights above stands the monument erected to the memory of the great General Brock, who fell whilst driving the Americans over the precipice at the battle of Queenston Heights. We must make a portage here, and convey our canoes over a few miles of country till we reach the Welland Canal, cut to enable ships to pass from Lake Ontario into Lake Erie above the Falls. We must pass through any number of locks till we find ourselves almost at the summit of a long ridge of high ground; there is not much to look at, so we will go forward till we reach the village of Welland, at the east end of Lake Erie. We will here moor our canoes in a place of safety, and, having spent a few hours in this little lake town, will prepare ourselves for a week at least of real enjoyment at the Falls. To get there we must foot it across to Fort Erie, a tiny village on Canadian soil, exactly opposite the town of Buffalo, and separated from it by the river Niagara as it flows out of Lake Erie. This river is really the St. Lawrence, only bearing a different name. The railway carriages of the Buffalo and Lake Erie Railroad are conveyed across on board a huge ferry-boat. So we will take advantage of the delay, and spend a short

time in this beautiful city. We find its broad streets laid out with avenues of trees, forming a pleasant shade. There is much to look at, but we have not time to stop; so we will board one of the steamers off the town and go down stream to Chippewa, a picturesque village twenty miles below Buffalo, and two and a half above the Falls. We dare not go lower down by water, as we are already nearing the great rapids, and can hear distinctly the roar of the mighty cataract; so we will land at Chippewa. And now, leaving behind us steamship, boats, and canoes, we will skirt the edge of the river and follow it onwards to its fall. Downward it rushes, foaming and splashing, and roaring and dashing, like a thousand Lodores rolled into one, over rocks and between little islands which lie in its bed, forming the celebrated rapids of the Niagara river. The scenery on the Canadian side is very picturesque, though on the opposite side it is low and flat. The mad river seems to get madder and more furious as if in anticipation of the fate in store for it ahead. We follow on fascinated by the grandeur of the sight before us, and now arrive almost at the Falls themselves. We now observe the waters to be less turbulent, as if preparing for the final plunge. Looking a little further on we notice a very long, smooth, rounded edge; —this is the top of the Horseshoe Fall, separated

from the American Fall by Goat Island and Three Sisters. The water has ceased its fury and appears to glide placidly into the gorge below. On the other side the Fall has a straight edge. This is called the American Cataract. Upon the margin of the Falls stands Terrapin Tower. High above hangs a gauzy cloud of fine spray. Had we looked carefully in this direction when we were at Toronto, upon the other side of the Lake, we might have observed this fleecy cloud high in mid-air. It is the perpetually rising mist from the seething cauldron below, that in winter freezes upon every object in the neighbourhood of the Falls, giving them a beautiful crystallised appearance. Every twig upon the surrounding trees and shrubs becomes thickly encrusted with white glistening ice. The bridges and rocks are one mass of it, giving the scenery an appearance of fairy-land. The whole aspect inspires one with awe, and it is some time before you can rouse yourself to look more closely into the individual beauties of the sight before you.

You will hear some people express their first impressions of Niagara as exquisite, fine, splendid, gorgeous, and even as pretty, but such adjectives are simply foolish, applied to such a work of nature as that which now engrosses our whole souls. The thundering noise produced by a million gallons of water falling down a precipice 170 feet in height

is heard for miles around, making the very earth itself vibrate, and all the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood shake and rattle; but no one must be so dull and prosaic as to grumble at being kept awake by the thunder of Niagara. One never wearies of the Falls. I have been to see them several times, and have explored them above, below, behind, and under, and I yet feel as if I had not seen enough of them. I visited them once during the severe weather of 1857. It was certainly a glorious sight to see the bright sun sparkling upon the millions of crystals, and lighting up the great caverns, making them appear as if hung with endless numbers of unearthly diamonds. We dress up in waterproof clothes, and with a guide descend the rocky steps, now fallen away, till we arrive at the foot of the Falls. We then crawl carefully over the blocks of ice and slippery rocks behind the great curtain of water, till we find ourselves standing upon a narrow ledge directly under and behind the falling torrent. No one, who has not experienced the sensations produced, can form the least idea of them. It is twilight, the only light being that transmitted by the green curtain of water in front of you. You are almost deafened by the terrific roar, the spray half suffocates you, the roof over your head is water, the green wall before you is the same. If your nerves are not steady you are

apt to get bewildered; an irresistible desire creeps over you to plunge into the seething cauldron at your feet, but your more experienced and perhaps less imaginative guide signals you away. It must have been a grand sight when the American steamer, the "Caroline," went over the Falls, "all standing" in a sheet of flame. I have often heard from the lips of an old friend of mine, Mr. Brock Hall, how the British cut her from her moorings below Buffalo, when laden with munitions of war for the Canadian rebels. Mr. Hall was engaged that night in the daring undertaking. It was a bold idea this of Sir Allan McNab, and it was bravely and successfully carried out under the command of Captain, now Admiral Drew, who has published a graphic account of the exploit.

Below the Falls the water is quite smooth, and a small ferry boat plies backwards and forwards from the Canadian to the American side of the gorge, close to the foot of the Falls. Deep below the waters must rage and boil horribly, but the surface itself is smooth for two miles down. There they appear to come to the surface again with unabated fury, and roll headlong down under the Gossamer Suspension Bridge, which spans the ravine about two miles below the Falls, till they are abruptly checked by a lofty wall of rock which has the effect of turning them upon them-

selves, forming a terrific whirlpool. They then make their escape down the abyss at right angles to that through which they flowed down, and so roll out into Lake Ontario, fourteen miles below. It was across this deep abyss higher up, near the bridge, that Blondin walked upon his rope carrying a man upon his back. The distance across is 800 feet, the depth 250 feet. Opposite Queenston, seven miles below the Falls, the river Niagara is crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, 1045 feet in length, supported by ten massive wire cables. A third suspension bridge has lately been constructed over the gorge just below the Falls, near the Clifton House Hotel. All these bridges are of the most complicated structure, and are very similar to that which has been thrown across the Avon at Clifton in England. Owing to the softer strata yielding to the constant action of such an immense body of water, huge ledges of grey sandstone and limestone are left, which keep breaking away, thus causing the Falls gradually to recede southwards.

Since I first visited them in 1857, the shape of the great Canadian Fall has ceased to be that of a horse-shoe, and now more resembles the letter V, so acute is the angle formed by the falling away of the rocky ledge, over which the water is precipitated. Table Rock has broken away, and indeed the whole outline

of the Falls is different at the present moment to what it was even fifteen years ago.

A pretty little steam vessel used to ply up and down between the Suspension Bridge and the Falls, which went by the name of the "Maid of the Mist." She was built in her tiny harbour. Crowds of excursionists used to avail themselves of the deck of this vessel to gain a view of the Falls, but the little maiden has now disappeared, and as the circumstances of her escape are so extraordinary, I will give them at length.

Never was a more reckless deed done than that consummated by the Yankee skipper of this little craft. Her American owner having got into pecuniary difficulties offered him £100, and £50 to each of his men, if he would take her into Canadian waters. No sooner was the offer made than it was acted upon. The reckless skipper lashing himself to the wheel, told his engineer, the only volunteer he could find to second him in his wild scheme, to put on full steam, and, with hatches battened down, he turned the bows of the vessel straight down the foaming rapids below, and off she shot like a sea-bird. Those spectators who were fortunate enough to be standing on the Suspension Bridge at the moment describe the sight as being inconceivably exciting. Far below, the little "Maid of the Mist" was

seen struggling with the boiling waters, which bore her onwards with delirious speed. Several times her smoke-funnel was all that could be seen of her as she dashed headlong down the very centre of the stream, where the ridge of water rises to the height of nearly thirty feet. She was carried round the whirlpool, and then, by the impetus given her, was hurled onwards down the gorge till she floated out into Lake Ontario, nearly as "taut" as when she left her moorings above the bridge, minus only her funnel.

I have occupied time enough over this part of our cruise, but the grandeur of my subject must be my apology. To give you an idea of what brother Jonathan thinks of Niagara, I must mention a story told of a "Down Easter," when conversing with an Italian upon their respective national wonders. The Italian argued that Vesuvius was the greatest wonder of the world, but the Yankee checked his patriotism very quickly by saying, "I'll tell you what it is, stranger; if you bring your Vesuvius here and put it under that 'ere Niagara, I guess he will soon put the fire out." Of course that was convincing, so we will henceforth allow that the Falls of Niagara are the greatest wonders of the world, at all events until we hear more of those of Victoria and of Demerara.

Once more we find ourselves in our canoes, and

skirting the shores of Lake Erie, nearly eleven hundred miles from the sea, paddle round the many beautiful bays which indent the shores, noticing as we cruise along many little villages, but few towns of any note; and, passing the mouth of the grand river of the West, arrive at the pretty little bay east of Port Dover, on the shores of which I formed my first impressions of Canada in 1857.

Before settling down in the beautiful and prosperous county of our colonial Norfolk to the more serious duties of my profession, I thought to rub off the effect of my arduous work in the pestilential hospitals of Scutari and the Crimea by a long holiday in the forest. It was a wild life, but a very enjoyable one; and I have much pleasure in recommending it to anyone who wishes to drive away dull care and enjoy sport. And now we come to the celebrated "Long Point," which encloses the great wild rice marshes swarming with water-fowl, but I shall speak more of this anon. We notice as we pass along a tall and handsome lighthouse situated upon its extreme easterly point. It recalls to my mind many scenes of shipwreck and exposure, destitution and deaths; none so terrible as on the dreadful night when fifteen stout fellows were frozen to death, when that old hulk, which we see yonder stranded in the bay, came to grief on this wild coast. The bodies of

the poor fellows were found next day lying about in all directions between the wreck and the lighthouse, cold, stiff, and coffined in ice. The vessel's name was the "Pocahontas." Some years before this a crew more fortunate was saved by the humane occupants of this same lighthouse. The keeper's wife, a second Grace Darling, rushed into the breaking waves, and single-handed saved several poor fellows one after the other, dragging their exhausted bodies safe ashore. She received for her prowess the thanks of the Colony, a medal from its Government, and, we may well hope, a place in the Kingdom of Heaven for her muscular Christianity. I recollect being lost myself here one night, whilst crossing in a yacht to the mainland in a blinding snow-storm; fortunately we had with us a celebrated punter, named Bill Hellmer, as daring a fellow as ever paddled a canoe. He volunteered to punt me in a skiff which we had on board, in the direction of the land, in order that we might discover our whereabouts, none of us being particularly desirous of being carried over the Falls before the savage gale. The Lake at this point, I must tell my readers, is seventy-five miles wide, rather a big pond to lose ourselves in. Having taken in our canvass, and let go our anchor, we launched our fragile skiff into Egyptian darkness, trusting our lives in the hands of

Providence. The wind almost lifted us out of the water, and the merciless snow forced its way into our eyes, down our throats, into our ears, and melted in icy streams down our backs; however, before long we found ourselves among a bed of tall reeds, which proved that land was not far off. On an extensive bank of hard mud we hauled up our canoe, and having picked up, more by feeling than seeing, some pieces of old wreck and red cedar, by dint of a great amount of patience and hard work we succeeded in lighting a fire as a signal to our friends afloat. It was a long time before the last of our small crew was landed, more dead than alive, from the bitter cold; fortunately we found some cut reeds and long marsh grass, evidently used upon a previous occasion by some parties similarly situated, and of this we soon made a sort of shelter, by piling it up all round our fire. Hellmer and myself, being responsible for the safety of the others, sat up all that terrible night, and kept the fire burning and our crew from freezing, which in their exhausted state certainly would have been their fate. The gale blew from the north, and the thermometer was below zero.

Lake Erie is a long, rather shallow lake, 250 miles from one end to the other, and, as the map states, about 564 feet above the sea. So we have been

coming up a somewhat steep hill since leaving the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We leave this inland stormy sea, called by the Indians "Erie," or Mad Lake, by the river Detroit, and so into the clear deep waters of Lake Huron. It was in this lake that poor Ingram, the lamented proprietor of the "Illustrated London News," was drowned, with his son, by the sinking of the steamer on which they were passengers.

Passing by Chatham and Sarnia, the latter of which towns is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, we come to Godrich, a very prettily situated lake shore town, the terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways. Leaving this, after a cruise of many days, we at last arrive at the head of this magnificent lake, and find ourselves among a group of picturesque islands called the Manatonlins, the great hunting-grounds of those Indians.

We may now either turn south into another great inland sea, Lake Michigan, or pass through the American canal which runs parallel with the river St. Mary into Lake Superior, the largest of all the American lakes. We have thus arrived at the head of the inland navigation in the very centre of the great North American continent, 2330 miles from the sea. This long chain of lakes and rivers is now navigable the whole of the distance, thanks to the enterprise of Canadians and Americans, for ships of

large size. It is this great outlet from its interior that makes Canada such an important and thriving colony. Besides its value for navigation, it serves as a main drain for the whole of the extensive territory north, south, and west of it. It is also the boundary between Canadian and American soils.

I cannot recommend any more delightful trip than this. It combines the charms of climate and scenery to perfection, and I am sure will more than gratify the tastes of the sportsman, the ordinary tourist, the painter, or canoeist.

The distance from England is only nine days; living in the country is inexpensive, and the people are most hospitable, and always ready to welcome the stranger.

CHAPTER IV.

Fauna of the Dominion—Bears—Wolves—Deer—Beaver—Mode of building their dams and lodges—Muskrats—Porcupine—Ground Hog, or "Wood Chunk"—Hares—Foxes—Squirrels—Skunks—Racoons—Ornithology of the Dominion—Snakes—Description of two Rattlesnakes kept alive by the author—Insect life in the forest.

British North America is very rich in birds and beasts of many varieties. Natural History is, I am sure, a study interesting to all of us, from the school boy who sets his brick trap to catch the confiding little cock robin, to the student who scientifically pursues the fascinating subject into its various branches of Zoology, Ornithology, Entomology, and Icthyology. Roving free through the unsettled forests, we find bears, panthers, wolves, lynxes, wild cats, wolverines, deer of various kinds, from the noble elk, whose horns measure six or seven feet in length, to the little swamp-deer, hardly bigger than the graceful chamois. Between these extremes we have the moose (or elk), carabou, reindeer, wapiti, and a vast number of ordinary deer; but no fallow, or true red deer of the Highlands, the nearest approach to it being the magnificent wapiti.

Bears are still common in many parts of her forests, but they are wise enough to keep out of sight in the huckleberry marshes; of these gentlemen more hereafter. Buffalo are only found on the prairies. The rodent or gnawing animals are very numerous, of which the most familiar example to us is our common house rat, with his long and peculiarly shaped teeth, from which the cutler has modelled our chisels and axes. I must select an animal from this family to describe to you, possessed as it is of such marvellous instincts; and which, from its very frugal and industrious habits, has been chosen as the fit emblem of Canada. I allude to the well-known beaver. This most remarkable little animal was once familiar to our forefathers in England, but it has long ago disappeared with the wolf and bear. Their keenest instincts are exemplified in the formation of their dams. I will endeavour to describe the construction of these edifices, with the habits of their occupants. The beavers, fearful of not having sufficient water at all seasons of the year in their ponds, set to work, and with their sharp teeth girdle the trunks of the surrounding trees, with the skill of experienced lumbermen; and when they have fallen, they cut them into lengths of about four feet, and convey them to the spot in the stream where they have agreed to construct their dam. These they

pile one upon another, filling up the crevices and interstices with mud and stones, making a complete wall. Such engineering skill do they exhibit that they make the side of the dam which faces the stream convex, in order to resist better the action of the water. These huge dams may still be seen in many parts of the country long ago settled, and they form excellent roads across the great swamps, which would be otherwise impassable. We have to thank the beaver for many of these swamps, for they are formed by the damming up of the small creeks by these industrious guilds of masons. Built on either side of the stream are the lodges, where our little amphibious labourers reside. So substantial are they in their construction, that, although the space inside is only three feet across, yet the outside is 17 or 20 feet high, and 7 or 8 feet in diameter. The roofs are carefully made with a layer of mud, well smoothed down by the flat trowel-like tails, and are renewed every year. During the cold winter they become congealed into a solid mass by the intense frost, and effectually keep out all hungry animals, such as wolverines; the precise manner in which they are built is a secret, as the wary Vitruvius carries on his masonry during the night. Around these lodges are dug very deep trenches, too deep to be entirely

frozen, and into them the various lodges communicate, so that the inhabitants can run from one parlour to another, and have a quiet gossip without appearing above ground at all. When dinner-time arrives the gentleman of the house dives to the store-room of logs, all kept in readiness, and having stripped the bark off the one selected, allows the now useless log to float down stream and serves up the bark for dinner to the establishment. As among men, so amongst beavers we find some who will not work, preferring to live upon the earnings of others; the beavers however turn their lazy comrades out of the community, and they soon fall victims to the trapper. Near the root of the tail the beaver has two small glands secreting a very powerful odoriferous fluid called Castor. This some of my readers may have seen in chemists' shops, or may have had it applied to their noses when feeling hysterical. A trap baited with this strong smelling antispasmodic will be sure to catch a beaver, especially should he or she be a nervous subject.

This clever little architect is only 3½ feet in length; its colour is a light chestnut, the tail is about a foot long and quite flat. There is no better model to place before the newly-arrived emigrant than the industrious beaver.

The musk-rat is a very large edition of our common English rat, being about two feet long. Numbers may be seen in the evening, sporting about in the huge wild rice-marshes and mill-ponds. Their fur is valuable, each skin being worth a shilling, and as thousands are killed every year, they are a source of profit to the hunter. The marshes in an evening smell so strongly of musk as to be quite overpowering to those not accustomed to it. During the winter months, as you glide over the smooth ice on your skates, or in your cutter or ice-boat, you perceive high mounds, like haycocks, on all sides of you; these are musk-rat houses, composed of rushes piled up several feet high, having compartments in the centre, where the inmates lie snug and warm during the bitter cold weather. Beneath they communicate with the water, so that when disturbed the rats easily escape.

Included in the family of rodents, we find the porcupine, ground-hog or wood-chunck, hares—or as some term them rabbits, being a cross between the two; black, grey, red, and flying squirrels; the pretty little ground-squirrel, or hackee, the smallest and most beautiful of the squirrel family.

Of all the "stinking little varmints" which comprise the offensive family of weasels, none can

vie with the skunk in the fetid character of their odour. So utterly noisome and so penetrating is the fluid which they squirt from their secreting glands, that it is hardly possible to expunge it from any article with which it has come into contact. Untrained dogs which have incautiously approached them in the hunt and received the discharge, will howl with distress, and sometimes have been known to isolate themselves for weeks from the society of man and beast. This beautiful but false little creature, is about the size of a cat, with shorter legs. It is covered with fine thick black fur, with a dash of pure white running the whole lengh of its back. The tail is long and bushy, of a creamy white colour.

Its habits are anything but active, and it is a regular night forager, "making night hideous" with its stench.

The most beautiful and engaging little animal in our Canadian forests is the racoon, or ringtailed coon; it bears some of the ursine characteristics, but only zoologists would recognize in this graceful little creature any of the uncouth and bearish manners of its big brother Bruin. It is a most amusing and sociable creature when tamed. Its fur adds to the beauty of some of our London equipages in the

form of rugs. I will hereafter describe how it is hunted by the settlers.

The foxes of Canada are very valuable; we find every variety, from the jet black fellow, whose skin fetches fifteen pounds or more, to the grey fox. Every hair of the black fox is tipped with white, which gives him a silvery look as he gallops in the sun. The red ones are very common; they are larger and of a lighter colour than ours in England, with very thick fur and heavy brushes. Hunters shoot them whenever they come across them. I shall not, however, forget the feeling of shame I experienced after shooting one of these sacred animals for the first time; but in Canada it ceases to be a crime, as there is no regular fox-hunting, except near the larger towns.

Wolves are still met with in parts of uncivilized Canada, and very destructive they are to the settler's flocks of sheep. A savage animal when hungry and loose, any man with an ordinary amount of nerve can tackle him when taken in a pitfall. The old settlers used to dig deep holes covered over thinly with bushes, placing a live sheep on a platform in the centre. I suppose it was after these pits we named the holes which our soldiers used to dig in front of our camps in the Crimea, for the enemy to stumble into on dark nights when making sorties.

The French called them, "Trous de Loup," which our fellows Anglicised into "Tooraloos."

Of birds the Dominion of Canada can boast of a goodly number of species. In the order, "Raptores," or birds of prey, we find all kinds, from the magnificent baldheaded eagle to the pretty little sparrow-hawk. No country is richer in its variety of wild-fowl. Song-birds, I am sorry to say, are few in variety, but those which do sing have the most exquisitely beautiful notes. At their head is the rufus-thrush. It chooses for itself the highest tree, from the summit of which it pours forth the most rapturous music. What however the birds lose in song they gain in colour. The scarlet tanninger, or warrior bird, the golden or orchard oriole, the blue-birds, canaries, and humming-birds, are lovely in the extreme. Woodpeckers we find in very great variety, from the huge ivory-headed cock of the woods to the little speckled fellow we see popping in and out of the timber by the roadside, insect hunting; but I must not dilate further upon the ornithology of the colony, though a most interesting subject, and one, I think, enjoyed by all of us who have the opportunities of wandering in the sylvan shades.

I will now make short mention of the reptiles of Canada, which to a naturalist give a wide field for

research. If it were not for an instinctive prejudice we all inherit against the snake, I am sure we could not but admire these lithe and graceful creatures. The most formidable is the rattlesnake, with its deadly fangs crouched down in its jaws ready to fly up the moment the animal opens its mouth to seize the prey, and horny joints at the end of its tail, which number the years of its age, and are rattled at the advance of a foe. It is most providential that these deadly snakes should be provided with such excellent danger signals, and that they should have the goodness always to spring their rattles before they make their attack.

I brought home in my carriage one day a couple of these venomous reptiles, which I kept alive for seven months in a cage in my room. In a little while I became so familiar with their habits that I got on very good terms with them, although I took good care that my familiarity was not of that kind which breeds contempt, for I never put my hand into their cage without keeping a very suspicious and sharp look out upon the deadly coils in the corner. When asleep or lazy they lie coiled with their rattles in the centre, and their triangular heads resting on one of the outside coils, as bull dogs when asleep rest their muzzles upon their fore paws, all ready for action the instant they are disturbed. The snake

when irritated springs his rattle, which sounds like dry peas shaking in their pod, and at the same time erects his head, curving his neck backwards; should the enemy advance any nearer, without further notice, and with the rapidity of lightning, he strikes downwards, and with such force as to drive his long fangs through the skull of a rat. As his jaw opens, the fangs, which work upon a hinge, stand erect; and when they penetrate the object struck, the small muscle attached to the fang is put upon the stretch, and passing over the sac or bag containing the deadly poison at the base of the tooth, squeezes out, as it tightens, a tiny drop of the poison fluid into the hollow fang, which conveys it down into the bottom of the wound through a pin-hole near its point. During the seven months I had these pets in my possession they never ate one morsel of food. Frogs and a mouse which I kept in confinement with them, maintained with them the most amicable relations. I must question, however, if the popular belief be a correct one, that they can exist without food a year and longer. Had they lived over the seven months, I should certainly have hired a nurse to watch their appetites. It was the cold carried them off prematurely. You can soon detect the venomous from the harmless snake, the former having a broad tri-

angular shaped head, and a thick blunt tail; whilst the innocuous snake has a long thin head, and a tail tapering and elongated, and is much more rapid and graceful in its movements. Perhaps, however, all my readers have not the self-possession of the great Cuvier, and would not care to stop and inspect a reptile "glittering and basking in the sunny ray," when they have heels to "shun the danger near."

There is a great variety of snakes in the colony, many of them very beautiful in colour. There is the milk-snake, marked with alternate rings of white and black; and the grass-snake, of a lovely green colour, hardly larger than a whip lash. Then there are the garter, and bead-snake, the black snake, the puff-adder, and many others. The most common, however, is the black water-snake, of which numbers are to be seen sunning themselves on the edges of the ponds and marshes. So still do they lie that you are apt to mistake them for pieces of stick. I well remember the disgust of my late partner in Canada, who, when creeping through some bushes one day, by way of a short cut to a patient's house, caught hold of what he thought was the stem of a sapling to help himself along. It gave a convulsive wriggle in his grasp, and to his horror he found he had seized upon a huge black snake suspended from the branch above him. These snakes I have

now mentioned are all harmless, I am glad to say, or our woods would be anything but agreeable to the rambler.

Nature in Canada is all alive during the summer months with insect life. The cedar-swamps in the evening are made brilliant by the dancing of myriads of fire-flies through the still calm air, their fitful flashes almost dazzling the eye of the traveller as he rides along. The light is emitted from a little light-coloured spot on either side of the fly's body. Butterflies of every hue and variety charm the sight, and creeping insects of ten thousand varieties abound, as the sportsman soon finds out; but the insect with which the emigrant to Canada will become most familiar is the weevil. When the wheat is in the milk, this noxious little fly creeps beneath the hull of the grain and deposits its egg, which in the course of a little while is hatched, and the insect begins to feed upon the young and soft kernel; so when the farmer comes to thrash out what appeared to be a splendid crop of wheat, he finds to his disgust more than half empty hulls, and upon closely examining the residue, he will find amongst it thousands of minute orange-coloured grubs. The army-worm is another pest to the farmer, but it fortunately does not make its appearance very often. When it does invade the country it comes in myriads,

blackening the earth, and devouring every particle of vegetable matter before it.

Grasshoppers are also very plentiful, but not so much so, or so destructive as they appear to be in America, from a story I once heard. A farmer told a friend, that one of his fields of tobacco had been so entirely devoured by grasshoppers, that when he went to it next day, the gorged insects sat upon the fence round the field and spurted tobacco-juice at him.

Space will not permit of my enlarging further upon the natural history of this pleasant land, interesting as the subject may be. I must refer those who desire to become better acquainted with its animal life to the works of Audubon, the king of American naturalists, who devoted a life-time, beset with hardships and privation, and varied by many adventures, to the practical study of the subject which immortalizes his name.

No country in the northern hemisphere is richer in beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, than the great continent of America. The summer sun of Canada has too benign an influence upon the insect world, as the settler knows to his cost, as also does the intrepid sportsman or entomologist who ventures unprotected, while "the insect tribe is on the wing," during the months of July, August, and

September, into her forest retreats; for he will have to run the gauntlet of deer flies, black flies, the ubiquitous mosquito, and many other tormenting ephemeral pests, whose chief pleasure in their brief life appears to be to give pain to the lords of the creation and the beasts of the forest. It is not for man to solve that puzzle of creation which has constituted men and animals to victimise one another, but the quaint old lines are painfully correct which say—

"Big fleas have little fleas
Upon their backs to bite 'em,
And those again have lesser fleas,
And so *ad infinitum*."

CHAPTER V.

Climate of Canada—Its charms—Squaw winter—Indian summer—"Fall" weather—New Year's Day visiting—Sleigh driving, and its enjoyments—Snow, a boon to the farmer—Skating rinks—Sanitary aspect of Canada—Low mortality from consumption—Native Canadians a very hardy race—The spring season and its harbingers.

MANY of my readers will shrug their shoulders upon perceiving the heading of this chapter, as they picture to themselves blue noses and frozen ears; but I know full well that, before they have concluded it, the faithful picture which I shall draw of the Canadian winter will have eradicated from their minds all their preconceived notions of the intensity of its cold, and of the horrors attendant thereon. They will find that the rigour of the climate, instead of forcing people to hybernate like bears and snakes, is the season of all others in which the settlers, both old and young, of both sexes, and of all classes, most enjoy themselves. In Canada the animal spirits rise and fall in an inverse ratio to the mercury; whereas in the damp, foggy, depressing winters of England, the ratio is mostly direct; their

capacity for enjoyment seeming to sink with the thermometer, and *vice versâ*.

The true winter season of Canada is generally ushered in by what is termed "squaw-winter," which lasts for about a fortnight, and much resembles an English one. It makes its descent upon the country during the month of October. After this cold "snap" has passed away, the Canadians can generally reckon upon a few weeks of most delicious weather, termed the Indian summer. The sun looks blood-red; there is a misty haze throughout the whole atmosphere, while a feeling of languor steals over man and beast, and everything on the face of nature seems to be in a state of repose. It is the calm before the storm; when this delightful season has come to a close we may then expect the first rush of winter. I have heard many opinions mooted regarding the cause of this ever-recurring atmospheric phenomenon, one being so far fetched as to attribute the Indian summer, with the hazy sky, to the burning prairies, hundreds of miles away; but, be that as it may, it is a charming *dolce far niente* kind of weather, and most enjoyable while it lasts.

Snow and heavy rains in alternation now set in, and the whole country for a short time looks uninviting in the extreme. There is a saying in the colony, which generally speaking comes true,

that winter will not in earnest set in till the ditches be full. And so it goes on raining and blowing, freezing and thawing, till all the ditches and ponds, lakes, rivers and swamps are filled to overflowing; after this the rains cease, the waters slightly abate, winter descends, and with its icy fetters imprisons the whole land. The pleasure of sleighing usually does not however commence in real earnest in Canada West till the day before Christmas, or New Year's day. This is just what is required, for the colonists have a pleasant custom of devoting the first, often the second, and even the third days of the New Year to calling upon every one with whom they have even a bowing acquaintance, and so beginning the year upon good terms. In the small as well as the large towns of Canada, the society is very "good," being composed in great measure of aristocratic families from the old country who migrated in years long gone by, and who have either entered into business there, or are living in comparative comfort upon means too small to have allowed them to maintain their position at home.

On the 1st of January in each year, almost every gentleman who owns a cutter, or small sleigh, brings it out from its summer quarters, and furnishing it with buffalo robes and silver bells, sets out to pay

his respects to the gentler sex. The bright sun materially adds to their enjoyment. The air is clear and most exhilarating, the sky of a velvety hue, and the ground beneath purely white: even the horses appear to enjoy the fun, as they fly before the light cutters of their Jehus, with their belts of silver bells chiming musically in the frosty air. In order that my readers may understand how the horses travel along the roads when the snow has fallen to a great depth, I must explain that as it falls, the constant traffic over it packs it down hard, so that in a few days it becomes like ice, and the sleighs glide over it without the smallest obstacle to impede their progress. I have trotted my horses for hours, without urging them by whip or voice; and they would come home at night almost as fresh as when they left their stable.

The nights are as beautiful, with the moon for their queenly mistress, as the days are with the sun for their royal master. The midnight sky is of a deep blue, brilliant with stars which appear to stand out in high relief in the firmament. As long as the air remains quite still, the cold is not so very severe in its effects upon travellers; but, should a light breeze disturb it, let him draw his capote over nose and ears, for they will most certainly freeze if not protected,

This is not, however, so common an occurrence as people at home imagine. The great winter amusements of Canada are, "par excellence" sleigh driving, skating, and "Tobogoning;" lakes, and rivers all become so many high roads. Often when night comes on and the moon is at its full, making the night almost as bright as the day, sleighing parties are formed, and away go the happy pleasure seekers snugly wrapped in buffalo robes and bear skins. With sleigh bells ringing merrily through the still night air, they spin along over the slippery ground for twelve or fifteen miles, till they arrive, perhaps a dozen sleigh-loads strong, at the appointed rendezvous, generally the house of a friend, where dancing and other indoor amusements while away the earlier hours of the night.

Snow is a great boon to the farmer as well as to the tourist and the sportsman. It covers up his wheat warm through the long cold winter, and he thinks no more about it till the thaws of spring melt the snow, and the crops shoot up as if by magic, green and healthy. The colonists, however, complain that they do not now enjoy the good old-fashioned winters with their four months of snow, after which spring used to burst upon them with marvellous beauty in April, forcing all the long hidden treasures of the earth into fresh existence, and

suddenly metamorphosing the country from its winter aspect of snow into one of rich and luxuriant vegetation. Now, the Canadian winters are too often broken into by sudden thaws, by which the crops are materially injured.

Skating is a very great source of amusement to both the ladies and gentlemen. Circular buildings are erected in every town of any importance, over artificial ponds—these are called Skating Rinks—and when well lit up with gas and filled with skaters of both sexes, the lady portion tastefully dressed in bright and appropriate costumes, the scene is really very gay and animating. They frequently skate to music, and many "charming" balls and carnivals are held upon the ice. Those who have been to the Crystal Palace, and seen the American skaters perform upon the ice there can form an idea of the perfection to which this very graceful science is brought by ladies and gentlemen in the west.

The country is very healthy in spite of the great extremes of temperature, and where the forests are being cleared off and quinine brought into general use, fevers and ague are fast disappearing.

Canada is without doubt an exceptionally healthy country. I do not hesitate to make this statement after an experience of seven years in the colony, engaged in an extensive medical practice. The most

common complaint among the settlers, is simple functional derangement of the digestive organs, mainly attributable to the habit of eating in too great a hurry, and occupying themselves with severe manual labour immediately after meals. Canadians, as a rule, live very well. Meat, vegetables, puddings, tarts, dried fruits, plenty of cheese, milk, eggs, and butter being supplied *ad libitum* at all their meals. The percentage of death from pulmonary consumption is far lower than in England. In the Lake Superior country it is almost unknown. As a race the Canucks are fine, tall, handsome, powerful men, well built, active, tough as pine-knot, and "bearded like pards." The good food upon which they have been brought up, appears to develop them to the fullest proportions of the "genus homo."

That the air is very dry is proved by the roofs of the houses remaining bright so long. In Lower Canada the weather is much more severe, and the winters begin earlier; the change in both Provinces from one season to the other is very rapid. In January, in Ontario or Upper Canada, there is a three days thaw, and if much snow has fallen previously, the floods are terrific, and often do great damage, bursting through dams and carrying away bridges with their impetuous rush. After this, the country becomes once more ice and snow-bound.

Westerly winds prevail in the spring with plenty of warm rain. The pretty little song-sparrow has already warned us of a more genial season; the frogs take up the song; all the animal world is alive again, and the busy season has begun in earnest.

CHAPTER VI.

Pleasures for the Sportsman—Deer Hunting—Wild fowl shooting in the Long Point Marshes—"Coon" Hunting—"Stilo" Hunting for Bears—"Bar" Story—Panthers—Adventures in the Forest—Fishing in Canada—Lower Canadians—Salmon Fishing—Fish Spearing at night on the Lake—Fishing through holes in the ice—The sudden break up of ice on the Lake—A run for life—Air Holes in the ice, and the danger attending them—Practical hints for Sportsmen—Measurement of the various Lakes.

THE true sportsman will find much to amuse him in the wilder part of the great Dominion. Deer hunting is I think the most exciting for the lover of really wild sport; he may hunt them with hounds, which are thrown off at a likely spot for a find whilst the sportsmen station themselves perhaps some miles away at what are termed deer-crossings, and where the hunted animals are sure to give them the chance of a shot. But, in my opinion, the most legitimate sport is still hunting, one that is generally adopted by the real sportsman. As the morning dawns, the hunter enters the forest with his rifle, and having started the deer from his "form" in the deep snow, where he has been spending the night, he follows him by his track perseveringly, hour

after hour, until an opportunity occurs for his getting a shot at him. This may not happen until the deer begins to get hungry towards evening and stops to browse upon the buds and tender twigs on either side of him; a true sportsman however will stick to his quarry, till either it has fallen by his rifle, or till darkness puts an end to his fatiguing tramp. There is more excitement attending this kind of sport than my meagre description might lead one to believe, for the expectation of the deer suddenly presenting itself over on eminence or from behind a fallen tree at any moment serves to keep up the excitement of the pursuer. Other means are resorted to for killing deer, such as driving them into the lakes and shooting them from canoes or punts; dropping down the stream at night with blazing torches in the bows of your boat, and shooting the poor deer whilst half dazzled by the glare in the water; they stand quite still, having fled thither for refuge from the mosquitoes. This is a cowardly way of deer hunting, and one which we may leave to the less scrupulous Indians and pot-hunters.

In my opinion wild-fowl shooting is a sport which is most relished by Englishmen. There is a fascination in it which seems completely to enslave the whole senses of the sportsman. In Lake Erie there is a long sandy ridge which runs out from the mainland near Port Royal to a distance of 30 miles in a

diagonal direction to the shore. This ridge is about a quarter to half a mile in width in some places and densely wooded, and is the celebrated Long Point. I called my reader's attention to it during our canoe trip. Between it and the shore is enclosed a huge bay, on the margin of which are wild rice marshes several hundred thousand acres in extent. These marshes are intersected by deep creeks, concealed by the tall reeds which grow on either side. In these tempting feeding grounds accumulate countless numbers of ducks of every variety, with swans and geese. Here we find mallards and grey-hens, canvass back (the pink of all wild-fowl), red heads, black ducks, the variegated wood or summer duck, blue and green winged teal, butter-balls and widgeon, bitterns of several varieties, herons, coots and moor-hens; divers innumerable, from the magnificent spotted diver of the north to the little grebe whose white satiny breast adorns the winter costume of our English and Canadian ladies.

The very sight of these wild rice-beds teeming with game is enough to turn the head of the oldest sportsman, when, for the first time, he stands upon the bluffs commanding the Bay and looks down upon the scene below him, stretching as far as his eye can reach on either side and far away into the distance before him. I know of no sport so exhilarating and

enjoyable for those who have the time, health, strength and money to spend upon it. I could devote chapters to a description of the various means which are resorted to by sportsmen upon Long Point to bag their game upon these inexhaustible shooting grounds, and to the wild life led during the few days spent there.

I must now pass on to the larger game. Bears are not very common now in settled districts, but when they are met with, and a trail struck, they give excellent sport. If you hunt them alone you must make up your mind to stick to the track night and day, until the game is brought to bay. They will sometimes keep a hunter for two and even three days in pursuit, and if he is not prepared to sleep in the woods and pick up their trail by sunrise his labour will be all in vain. A great many "bar" stories are told by old hunters, some of which are very apt to choke you in the endeavour to swallow them. I recollect one which nearly had a fatal effect upon myself once, which I must relate as I heard it.

An old hunter one day saw a bear's cub sitting in the forked boughs of a tree; the hunter climbed the tree, and followed Master Bruin down the hollow trunk; in his eagerness to capture his prize, he never reflected how he was to climb up again, until he found himself a prisoner at the bottom. He was not how-

ever kept long in suspense, for presently he discerns above him the young gentleman's mamma, who, unconscious of the presence of the intruder in her parlour, began leisurely to descend into her den; a happy thought flashed across him, he draws his hunting knife, and when her ladyship comes within reach of him, of course stern first, he suddenly seizes her by her short tail with one hand, and with the other gives her a sharp dig with his knife; the astonished bear scrambles up again as hard as she can, dragging the quick-witted hunter with her. As soon as he found himself lifted fairly out of his dungeon, he dropped down outside the tree and skedaddled without a word of thanks to his astonished deliverer.

Panther and lynx hunting is capital sport. The latter animal is still common and is hunted with dogs: after a run of a few miles they generally "tree," leaving the dogs giving full tongue below. When the hunter comes up he drops him with his rifle from his perch into the mouths of the baying pack.

The panther or painter is a more formidable animal, but is now rarely met with, except in the uncleared western forests. They are ugly customers when they catch you off your guard, but so long as they know they are watched will not dare to attack,

but will follow you for days awaiting an opportunity to spring upon you in an unguarded moment. A fire burning at night by your camp will keep them off. Their general mode of catching their prey is by lying full length along the limb of a tree, overhanging a well frequented path in the forest; and as their colour so closely resembles the bark of the tree upon which cat-like they crouch, the unsuspecting traveller or deer falls an easy victim to them. An old hunter will tell you he don't mind a painter, but he runs away from a "grizzley"—but these old hunters always keep their "eyes skinned," as Jonathan says. I remember a story told once of a man, who when riding late one evening through the woods in a thunder-storm, suddenly felt a blow upon his shoulder and at the same moment his horse bolted with him. At every stride the animal took the blows fell harder and heavier, till the poor fellow was frightened nearly out of his senses. Naturally concluding a panther had sprung upon the horse, and was preparing to make a supper of him, he pictured during those few moments of mental agony a most horrid death, and tried to prepare himself for it; but he had not been brought up like a good little boy at an English National School, and he knew no prayers, the only remembrance left of his childhood being his grace before meals, "for what he was about to

receive," &c. and this he kept repeating most earnestly, (like the drowning sailor who consoled himself when his ship was sinking under him by reading from his Prayer Book, several times over, the Thanksgiving for the Churching of women). However, our nervous friend in a little while discovered his fears were groundless, the imaginary panther being only the loose flap of his heavy riding cloak containing a bottle of whiskey, which was punishing him with every gust of wind.

These are samples of yarns one hears spun round the camp fire, which amuse, perhaps, more than they edify the reader.

What is called coon-hunting is excellent fun. The racoons come into the corn or maize fields at night to have their supper. Trained dogs, sent into the standing crop, drive them out, after a short run which is desperately breakneck work, as they always take to the forest. The coon "trees" like the lynx; the tree containing them is soon cut down, although generally of very large size, and a tremendous scrimmage takes place between coons, men, and dogs as soon as ever they are brought to ground.

Fishing in Canada affords much amusement to the sportsman. In the larger rivers of the Lower Province salmon are found in abundance. I was

informed, some little time ago, by Capt. Holyoake, a gentleman well-known as an indefatigable sportsman and an excellent fisherman, that he and a couple of friends killed ninety salmon during a short fishing excursion he made to the Saguenay, below Quebec, the largest being 40 lbs. in weight. Fine mascanonghi are found in most of the lakes and rivers of both Provinces, as well as sturgeon. I need hardly remind my readers that the lakes in Canada are all freshwater. Speaking of sturgeon and other fish as freshwater fish, when they are so well known to us at home as belonging to the sea, might perhaps raise a doubt in their minds as to their real nature. The Indians troll for these river-fish with the "spoon bait;" hanging the line over their great toe, and paddling up stream, while they spin their spoon, with the hooks attached, in the wake of their canoe. They are not the only dark-skins who employ their feet in canoe-fishing. I have seen the natives on the Hooghly, off Calcutta, sculling away with one foot and one hand, while with the other hand they managed their nets: their toes seem to be far more prehensile than the white man's. The very unscientific way in which the latter encases his feet in unyielding splints of leather and iron effectually destroys their contractile qualities, and unfits him for that amount of pedestrian exertion endured by the

Indians with such perfect ease and comfort in their moccasin-covered feet.

Pike are found in vast numbers, congregating in the creeks running into the great rice-marshes of the lakes. During the months of April and May, just about the time the ice is breaking up, a single discharge of a gun will turn up half a dozen of them. I have frequently seen them over three feet long: but I never thought it worth while to waste a charge over them, or to run the risk of frightening up any ducks there might be in the neighbourhood. It is a strange coincidence that you seldom find marks of shot upon the fish your fire has brought to the surface. I conclude it is the sudden and violent agitation of the water that stuns them *pro tem.*, for if you are not sharp in landing them, many will become resuscitated and struggle out of reach.

Spearing fish is capital sport along the lake shores after dark. I recollect standing one afternoon with a patient of mine upon the high shores of Lake Erie, when suddenly my attention was directed to a large dark shoal of broad mullet coming in-shore. It was a lovely day, and the gentle air off the water added to its charms; the lake was as clear as a gold-fish pond, and we could see every fin as distinctly as possible. We hurried off to the fishing punt, which was upon the beach, containing a net;

and poled off into the lake, leaving, as usual, one end of the long net attached to the shore; and made what the Yankees would term a "circumbendibus," with an arc of about a quarter of a mile, paying out the net as we paddled along. We hauled up our prize, and made the boat end of the net also fast to the shore. We had by these means enclosed a great multitude of fish. I then mounted my horse, and started off to complete my round of professional visits.

Darkness having fairly set in, I returned to the lake shore accompanied by a friend, each of us armed with a fish-spear. These spears consist of long barbed steel points fastened to a slender shaft of "hickory," about ten feet in length, very different in construction to the eel-spear, or glaive, used so much in England, to be seen at nearly every water mill in the country. We next searched about in the forest adjoining for some "light wood," by which is meant the knots of the pine tree which are left intact, being saturated with turpentine, and thereby almost imperishable after the tree itself has completely decayed away. We soon collected enough of this very inflammable material, and having well filled an iron crate with it, we firmly planted it in the bows of our punt; to this we set light and launched out into the part of the lake which our net had

enclosed. Our fire burnt brightly in the pitchy night, throwing its rays deep down into the limpid water; one propelled the punt very slowly and noiselessly with the single paddle, while the other stood firmly in the head of the boat ready with the spear. We soon found our labour had not been in vain, and that we had entrapped in our isolated portion of lake a good haul of mullet. We had to be careful in spearing not to miss our aim, or the probabilities were that we should have gone a header overboard, like the poor southerner of whom Russell speaks in his "North-South," who missed his stroke whilst devil-fish spearing in Carolina Bay, and pitched over into the water; he, unhappy fellow, was seized in the arms of the devil-fish and carried to the bottom of the bay. This is an accident which is very likely to happen to a green hand, especially if he gets over-excited and the bottom of the punt is wet and slippery. We succeeded in an hour's time in spearing twenty-six mullet, weighing from four to six pounds each.

The following sketch of fishing in the Thousand Islands in the river St. Lawrence is from the pen of an American :—

"The fishermen here have splendid boats, supply "you with all tackle, and act as guides to the fishing "grounds as well as guide you in and out of the

" labyrinths of islands that seem hopelessly complex " to the stranger. The landlord of the hotel makes " a speciality of fixing up nice lunches, and the " oarsmen agree, before leaving the hotel, at what " particular island six or ten miles away the party " will meet at one o'clock. And to this point, " loaded with bass, pickerel, and maskallonghi, we " tend about the appointed hour. The boatmen " are experienced cooks, and soon the lunch is " spread, the coffee boiling, and the odour of frying " pickerel and broiling bass increases the already " vigorous appetites.

" The style of fishing here is mostly by trolling. " Two poles are set, with lines each 100 feet long. " These you need not handle, except when the fish " strikes them. The third line of 125 feet from the " stern, you hold in the hand as you go sailing " around rocks, cliffs, and through shallow little " bays that every few minutes unexpectedly open " up to the beholder. I have never had finer fishing " or more enjoyed the scenery than upon the great " St. Lawrence. I have been accustomed to call " the Ohio and Mississippi *rivers;* but the St. " Lawrence, ranging from eight to ten miles in " width and five to ten times the average depth " of either—neither rising nor falling more than a " few feet from one year's end to the other,—makes " either of them *sewers* in comparison.

"The water is beautifully clear, and at a depth of "ten feet you can see the white rocks that mark a "large portion of its bottom. It abounds in fish. "Black bass, pickerel, and maskalonge, which is "thought to be of the finest flavour and is most "sought after by the fishermen—perhaps the more "from the idea that they are gamier fish, and are "more seldom caught, than others, and require "more careful management after they are hooked "to save them for your string. The largest fish I "caught was a pickerel, which weighed six and a "half pounds. The bass ranged from one to four "pounds."

The pleasantest kind of angling is for the little spotted trout, similar to our English brook-trout, although you have to fish with paste, red worm, and grubs, and not with a fly; a sport which perhaps some of "our Lugg and Arrow" fishermen might be loth to recognise. These delicious little luxuries are seen shooting meteor-like about in most of the clear streams which meander through the forests of Canada. Some of these streams, though deep, are so narrow that their waters have the effect of silver threads; every here and there they will entirely disappear under ground, their course being only denoted by small holes, at the bottom of which the water is seen bubbling as it flows. If the hook is

dropped down any of these, baited with a nice clean worm, the angler is sure of a fish. The best basket that two of us ever made was nine dozen; but the pleasure not only consists in the amusement afforded, but quite as much in the charms of the forest itself; only one thing detracting from the general feeling of satisfaction, and that is the awful stillness of the air around. The ivory-billed woodpecker, or "Cock of the Woods," when he begins suddenly to peck away at a tree nearly half a mile distant, makes you start.

Larger trout are to be found in the deep, dark, still waters of the ponds in the forests. Some of these ponds are centuries old, and were originally formed by the beavers building their dams across the streams, and thus effectually obstructing their flow. Others are formed by settlers in order to obtain a sufficient supply for the saw and grist mills. It is in the older ponds that the dark coloured trout, weighing as much as 4 or 6 lbs., are to be caught. A minnow or a live frog are the most tempting baits for these patriarchs of the forest pools; sweetened paste or a lob-worm will catch them, but the fish caught by the last mentioned bait are smaller. Lucky is the fisherman who happens to be standing on his log when the drops from a thunder cloud begin to fall on the water, for he may be sure of

catching a basket of good fish before the rain is over. Suckers, huge round-mouthed fish, have, I am sorry to say, found their way into some of the ponds and streams, and cause the fishermen many momentary pangs of disappointment. I recollect once seeing half-a-dozen of these useless lubbers swimming about in a shallow part of the stream, and I fired one of my barrels at them; to my astonishment four of them turned up and floated upon the surface, but on none of them could I find the mark of my shot. This bears out the remark which I made before, that a fish when shot is not killed by the penetration of the lead, but stunned by the concussion.

The best sport I ever had on Lake Erie was off the pier head at Port Dover, in the County of Norfolk. Two of us at the foot of the Lighthouse pulled out fish of all sorts and sizes as fast as we could bait our hooks. Myriads of tiny silvery fish resembling whitebait kept springing out of the water of the harbour in glistening clouds, evidently pursued by pike and pickerel. They reminded me of miniature flying fish, such long springs did they make through the air. We kept catching them in butterfly nets, and using them as baits. Our baskets consisted of pickerel, green and black bass, fresh-water herring, white fish, and other delicious denizens of the lake.

The white-fish is certainly the king of the fresh-water fish, and weighs up to 8 lbs. It is caught in gill-nets in large quantities in all the lakes. The white-fish of Lakes Huron and Ontario are the finest, whitest, and fattest. As many as 18,000 have been taken at the latter lake in one haul of the nets, as much as a mile of net being used at a time. The fishermen barrel them down and send them off to the nearest markets. The Indians have a way of spearing the lake fish, by cutting a hole the size of a bushel measure through the ice. This together with themselves they cover with a blanket, so as to keep out the light of day from the water beneath: they then light a small torch, and spear the fish as they come to the surface to breathe, or to satisfy their curiosity which is excited by the glare of the torch. I remember once being engaged in fishing through the ice for perch and those beautiful little fish called sun-fish, quite a mile from shore, when indications presented themselves of a sudden break-up of the ice. A gentle breeze sprang up, and I heard distant cracks and loud reports from where it began to yield. I thought it high time to "skedaddle," and, gathering up my tackle, made for shore, half-running, half-sliding, and frequently tumbling. I had barely landed myself safely upon "terra firma" when a huge crack, a mile or two in length, took place along the shore. As I

drove home the wind kept freshening, and I could see from my elevated position on "the lake shore road" the crack widening until it became a chasm. The ice in the lake was now breaking up rapidly, and I heard explosive noises of its splitting and smashing in every direction. Before I left the edge of the cliffs I had the satisfaction of seeing the ice upon which I had just before been fishing, and which had covered the lake for the last three or four months, fast disappearing; and before the following evening it was completely broken, and was floating away by degrees over the Falls of Niagara. Whilst I am upon this subject let me caution the sportsman, or traveller upon the ice, against the "air-holes" which are here and there met with. Horses are sometimes drowned in these traps. When you are spinning along at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour over the lake in your light cutter or sleigh, your horse or horses are very apt to plunge headlong into them, and will sometimes quite vanish under the opposite shelf of ice. The only way to get them out is to slip your reins round their necks and partly choke them for a minute or so, by doing which you prevent their struggling, and render them more buoyant; you must now fasten another horse on to the neck of each and haul him out. Should you be unable to do this, and no help be at hand, your horses will be lost to a dead certainty.

The Fish and Game Clubs of Montreal and Quebec have assisted Parliament in framing laws, which are now strictly carried out, for the preservation of game. Deer, fawn, elk, moose, or cariboo, are not allowed to be shot between the first day of January and the first day of September, and at no season of the year are they permitted to be trapped. The season for turkey and ruff-grouse (called very frequently "Spruce Partridge") is from the 1st of September to the 1st of February; for quail, or more properly speaking, Canadian partridge, from the 1st of October to the 1st of February; for woodcock, from the 15th of July to the 1st of March; for wild-swan, geese, duck, widgeon, or teal, from the 1st of August to the 1st of April.

The smaller animals, such as beaver, musk, mink, sable, and otter, may be trapped between the 1st of May and 1st of November. Speckled trout may not be caught between the 20th of September and 1st of April.

The most serviceable weapon for deer-shooting I consider to be the ordinary double-barrelled fowling-piece. In the first place, it comes most handy to the Englishman's shoulder; and a good strong barrel will drive a round bullet with quite sufficient accuracy for a hundred yards. Should a deer spring up close to you, a snap shot will be more likely to

drop him before he has run fifty yards, whereas, if the hunter carry his rifle, the deer, while he is taking aim, will most probably have bounded off amongst the trees. Another advantage of double-barrels is that a charge of shot can be carried in one of them ready for a grouse, quail, hare, woodcock, or any other smaller game that may be flushed, such as a racoon, skunk, mink, ground-hog, wild-cat, or—let not my English reader be shocked, for the fox is not the sacred animal here that he is within sound of a Leicestershire kennel—Reynard himself! An English rifle, by reason of the large bullet which the smallest reliable bore carries, is not much in favour with the old deer hunters, who always shoot with a very small grooved rifle, provided with compressed, not moulded, conical bullets, running from sixty to ninety to the pound. Their stocks are brass-bound, and deeply notched to fit the shoulder, hence the difficulty the inexperienced hand finds in bringing them up with sufficient readiness for a snap shot. An old friend in Norfolk-county told me he had used nothing but the double-barrelled gun which he had brought with him from England twenty-five years before, and had killed scores of deer with that weapon.

The regular deer hunter will never use a large bullet, because, in the first place, it injures the

venison; and, for a second reason, he tells you a deer will run for miles when struck by lit, on account of the large wound permitting the blood to flow freely, till at last he drops from faintness; whereas the small cone penetrates deeply, the minute passage that it makes preventing by its instant closure the flow of blood, which rapidly collects internally, producing death by its fatal pressure upon the vital organs. The precision of these men in firing is marvellous. One amusement, cruel enough, is to place a turkey in a hole in the ground with its head exposed, and to fire at it from a distance of 300 yards. Their rifles weigh over 20 lbs. in the barrel alone, and are furnished with long ruler-like telescopes fixed along the barrels. Two threads are crossed over the crystals at their further end which serve as a most accurate sight.

The sportsman had better purchase his fishing tackle at home; but I would advise him not to spend much money upon rods, except he intend "going in for" salmon fishing. The best rod is that which he can make for himself out of a piece of hickory or ash. He can construct his own punts or skiffs, not with the delicate materials used by the Indians in their birch bark canoes, but out of ordinary lumber. I made a couple out of the lateral roots of the young hemlock with half a dozen 14 ft.

thin pieces of lumber or deal planking. The whole did not cost me more than a few shillings. Canvas stretched over it fore and aft, leaving a place in the stern to sit and paddle in, will make the skiff water-tight, and thus equipped,

"By the sedgy stream I steal,
And various wildfowl shoot,
The widgeon, wild goose, duck, and teal,
The water-hen and coot:
The plover, too, that haunts the moor,
The bittern in the reeds,
The curlew on the lone sea shore,
The rail that loves the weeds,
The sea lark and the dotteril,
The ruff, and reeve, and knott,
And whimbril with its bending bill,
By river sides I 'pot.'"

Much more might be said of the sports in this truly sporting country; but I must bring my remarks upon this very agreeable subject to a close, and pass on to my next chapter of more practical matter.

SECTION II.

CHAPTER I.

The Settler in Canada—Essential points in a good Settler—Emigration of Domestic Servants—Training Institution at Niagaratown—The marriage noose—Persons who are unfitted for Emigration—Those who are most likely to succeed—Prospects for the Capitalist—How to get to Canada—The way in which the Agricultor should begin his new life in the Colony—His prospects of success—Rapidity of vegetation—Beauties of the opening Spring—Canadian Nightingales—The means to be adopted by the more experienced Settler for bettering himself—The purchase of the "Lot"—How to set about it—Government Grants, better disposed of than formerly—The proper spirit in which the new Settler should seek advice and assistance.

My object in the first section of this little publication has been to give those who purpose emigrating to the Dominion a fair knowledge of the country which they are about to adopt as their own. If my readers are dissatisfied with the picture I have drawn of it, which I trust they may have no cause to be, they had better throw the book aside, and save themselves the trouble of reading this its second section, containing as it does particulars appreciable only by those who have been interested in what has gone

before. I have endeavoured to awaken the interest of the general reader by a faithful description of the Great Dominion in its entirety; of the Tourist, with a sketch of its picturesque scenery; and of the Sportsman with some account of its venatorial pleasures. I purpose in this section to describe, as far as I am able, what prospects there are for the poorer settlers, both agricultural and mechanical; and also for our more fortunate countrymen who land in the colony in the enjoyment of a small annuity, and who are therefore not solely dependent upon the labour of their own hands.

In making use of the term emigrant, let me be understood to mean a person in any class of life who expatriates himself from the country in which he has been born and brought up, in order to try and better himself in a new and more flourishing field for his labours.

I use that little verb, *try*, with great emphasis, because I do not wish to leave the impression upon the reader's mind that Canada, or indeed any colony, is an El Dorado, where a man can go and become rich without great struggles and daily hard work, backed up by a determination to succeed, let the obstacles be what they may. Steady perseverance is the "*sine quâ non*" of ultimate success in Canada. A man must choose his line of life, his sphere of

daily toil, the groove he intends to run in; and he must stick to it patiently, till success eventually crown his efforts. I have rarely met a case in which honest plodding labour was not ultimately rewarded, provided only the field for it had been well and judiciously chosen; hence the secret of that success which almost invariably attends the Scotch and German emigrants wherever they go. Lord Macaulay, in the first volume of his History of England, alluding to the Scotch, says of them:— "In perseverance, self-command, and forethought, "they were never surpassed, and their prudence "and industry carried all before them." They preserve this character to the present day in Canada as elsewhere.

No difficulty has been found in providing employment for the newly-arrived emigrant. One thing, however, let me impress upon the man who goes to Canada; that is, he must be prepared to turn his hand to anything that presents itself in the shape of work As I stated some little time ago in one of the daily papers, my impression is, we are sending out too many mechanics, holding out to them prospects of a brilliant career in their own particular calling or trade. In the first place we do not desire to get rid of our good workmen and intelligent artisans; nor, if they are wise men, will

they wish to leave a rich country like England, where good workmanship will always command fair wages; nor ought we to be selfish enough to palm off upon the colonists our useless hands merely with the view of reducing our own Poor-rates.

As the country opens up, there will be a greater demand for artisans; but this will not be sudden, and therefore we shall do wrong to overstock the market. Those who go to Canada must go out into the agricultural districts, and earn a living for themselves from the unoccupied soil. They who write home discouraging reports of the prospects for our emigrants, are the idle fellows who hang about the towns and villages. The following letter, apropos of my subject, appeared in the London *Times*, a short time since:—

"SIR,—In *The Times* of the 12th inst. is a letter from the Rev. Thomas L. Harrison, of Canada, on the subject of emigration to Canada. Will you permit me, in reply, to make an extract from a letter received recently by the Canadian Emigration Agent in this city, from one of last year's emigrants? It so fully meets the case, and is so completely in accordance with fact, that its publication may do good. The letter is dated from Guelph, a flourishing town in the western part of Ontario, on the 25th of January last, and the writer, after some reference to his family, says;—

"I arrived here last September, and, as you are aware, the season "was too far advanced for brickwork for me to do much good before "the winter set in. I was fairly besieged with men wanting to engage "me for almost every kind of work. I went with a farmer for two

"days' harvest work, and am with him now. I have never lost an hour "since I have been in Canada. I am going to stay where I am until "Easter, then I hope to go to work at my trade. My present 'boss' "has to-day offered me $150, with board, lodging, and washing, if "I will stay with him during this year. Were I not a mechanic, I "should accept his offer, but I hope to do better through the summer "months, and work with a farmer in the winter until I can get a few "dollars by me; then, if God spare my life and give me health, I "intend to take a bush farm, and my four boys, I hope, will help me "clear it, and in a few years I hope to be the owner of a good farm. "I am much pleased with the prospects of Canada, and I feel certain "that any man, if he will only give his mind to hard work for a time, "and not be particular what he does, and keep outside of the taverns, "can in a very few years place himself above the frowns of the world. "It is no use men coming out here if they are nice about what they do. "It is these fickle-minded emigrants that get such a bad name in this "country, and they get others a bad name that will work, and they "write home to England and give Canada a bad name, say they are "starving, and all the rest of it, when it is entirely their own fault. "There are three men wanted now on three farms near me. I saw "two young men from the East-end of London in Guelph the other "day. They told me they had been out of work two weeks. I "offered to take them out with me; but no, they won't leave the town "for the country, and of course they can never expect to prosper. I "think this a good country for a man with a family. Provisions "are plentiful and cheap."

"It is perhaps unnecessary to add one word to this extract; but as your rev. correspondent refers to the periodical visits of emigration agents, and charges them with giving "only the bright side of the picture, carefully concealing all the darker features," I may add that life in Canada, as in every other part of the world, has its dark as well as its bright side. It is idle for any man to imagine that prosperity awaits him there without effort on his part. The emigrant

to succeed must work hard—harder, perhaps, than he has been accustomed to work—in Canada; but if willing thus to work, there is no danger of failure. During the coming season, four railways will be in course of construction in Ontario alone, thus affording employment to a very large number of men. The farmers of the country are most anxious to secure labour, and would readily employ a very large number willing to work in the rural districts, while such mechanics as shoemakers, tailors, bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, &c., can find abundant employment in our towns and cities. The one condition of success, however, is a willingness to accept whatever employment offers to commence with, and to work hard in performing it.

"I arrived in London only last night, hence my delay in noticing the letter of your correspondent.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS WHITE, Jun.,

"Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario.

"*London, Feb. 19th.*"

I am sorry to say that female emigration was at one time checked, owing to a wrong class of domestic servants being sent out. Through the untiring energy of Miss Rye, this evil is in a great measure being remedied, and now a more intelligent and better trained class of servants is being sent to the Colony, who are eagerly sought after by the ladies of the country. A training school has been instituted at Niagara for the younger classes of English servants, where they are trained to the exigencies of the colonial households. But the great difficulty the householders have to contend against, is the propensity

existing among the gallant young farmers of Canada to throw the marriage-noose round the necks of our pretty English servant maids as soon as they make their appearance in the rural districts.

There is a certain class of people who are, I consider, totally unfit for a settler's life in the vast forest lands of the Dominion of Canada. At the head of this class I would mention the "old country" farmer, who has very extravagant ideas upon the culture of the soil, and who has been accustomed to work his farm with agricultural instruments. Unless he throw aside all his high notions I fear his first essay in the backwoods will thoroughly discourage him; nor are young men who have been brought up as clerks fitted for the rough life upon the clearing, for they would most assuredly break down under it. They had better remain at home, unless they go to the colony to fill a situation already secured for them.

I cannot recommend professional men to go out to Canada; there is no room for them. The sons of the old settlers, who are a most intelligent class, have all the opportunities of obtaining a first-rate education, and turn out, many of them, very shrewd and clever men, and naturally enough obtain the support of their country people.

Let me warn the disappointed parent against

sending to Canada the son, who through his dissipation and extravagant habits has brought discredit upon his family in England, hoping thereby to give him a chance of "sowing his wild oats," and eventually becoming respectable. Never was a more cruel mistake made, nor one attended in most cases with more disastrous consequences. The poor youth feels himself cut adrift from all endearing ties and influences, which if kindly and wisely exercised might in time have subdued and brought him to a sense of his folly. His hands, more accustomed to dealing cards and handling champagne glasses, are totally unfit to handle a plough, or cradle a field of wheat; his ideas do not harmonize in the least with the ruder ones of his practical neighbours; he soon becomes discouraged, and finally, thoroughly disgusted with the life he has been compelled to enter upon, his natural pride forsakes him; he sinks lower and lower in the human scale. We find him at last an outcast from society, living with a few more of his own stamp in some remote settlement, long ago lamented as dead by his friends in the old country, and where known at all, known as a "loafer" among his more fortunate neighbours. Another class of persons apt to fail at first as emigrants are those self-opinionated people who think no one has a good idea in their heads but them-

selves, and who refuse to be guided by those who are wiser; their prejudices and self-conceit will soon lead them into trouble and misfortune, and when they have sacrificed their last shilling they begin to see their error, and are better and fitter men to recommence than when they had money in their pockets, and no experience to guide them in the use of it. Many an Englishman when he first goes abroad keeps himself enveloped in a fog of reserve which sadly obscures the natural warmth and frankness of his character, and is therefore a long time making friends; by degrees, however, his ideas expand, which they cannot fail to do in a country where everything is on so large a scale; this chilly fog gradually becomes dissipated, and his latent good qualities develop with genial rapidity, and he becomes a very good fellow, possessed of excellent common sense.

The capitalist can invest his money in Canada to very great advantage and without running any risk; the system of enregistration being so complete. I have extracted the following from the Quebec government reports: "With a system of enregistration so complete as ours, it is evident that capitalists who desire to lend their money on the security of real estate, run no risks whatever in doing so.

"The average interest paid upon first mortgages,

or preferential loans of this nature, is between six and eight per cent. per annum, and there is very little available capital but what is bespoken in advance by some one who has property to mortgage.

"The Banks of the Province of Quebec, beyond a doubt the safest in Canada, perhaps in America, offer to capitalists great inducements to invest their surplus means. Our banks are eighteen in number, with an average capital of $2,000,000 each. The capital, divided into shares ranging from $40 upwards to $200, is to-day in all of the banks paid up. The operations of the banks resting upon so solid a basis, invariably enable their directors to declare to the shareholders a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, while, at the same time, they offer to the trade of the Province an impetus, and the means of expansion.

"Our telegraph, insurance, navigation, gas, and manufacturing companies and building societies are based, as the banks, upon paid up capital stock, and like them also, pay eight per cent. per annum, and sometimes more, to their shareholders.

"Bank dividends, and those declared by joint stock companies, are paid semi-annually.

"The vicissitudes of trade, and fluctuations of the market, leave constantly available to the purchaser

bank and capital stock companies, shares, at comparatively low premiums in the majority of cases."

The Canadian Dominion is without doubt the land for the *poor man who is able and willing to cultivate the soil,* the man who has strong bones and muscles and plenty of determination to back him up. There was a time when business men going out to Canada with money in their pockets did very well indeed, and many grew rich and are at this time living in affluence upon beautiful properties, and taking a prominent position in the country, but I think the day has passed for fortune making, the competition in every line of life being so great; in fact there is now no such thing as monopoly in any trade in the colony. Shops in all the towns and villages are as plentiful as private buildings, professional men, as I have said, abound everywhere; it is day labourers that are lacking, and men with a few pounds in their pockets to settle upon the rich soil of our vast possessions.

When the emigrant arrives in Canada he must not be in too great a hurry to purchase land; he had better by far hire himself out as a labourer to some respectable farmer, and remain with him till he has thoroughly learned practical farming; he will be earning good wages and will live on the fat of the land. At the end of his apprenticeship, what with

his saved wages and his few pounds which have been drawing interest all this time in the bank, he will have sufficient capital wherewith to buy a small lot of uncultivated land, and some left in his exchequer to help him over the breakers at starting, and to pay for the assistance he may require to clear his land of trees. If he has not the means to pay for clearing, why he must work all the harder himself to clear a small space for the cultivation of what wheat, potatoes and other vegetables he will require for the use of himself and family, until by steady work he has converted his freehold, acre by acre, into a snug little farm.

It costs but five guineas to get from Liverpool to Quebec by the Allan Line, and from London to Liverpool the fare is 17*s*; from Quebec to Toronto, a distance of 500 miles it only costs £1.; so that for £7. an emigrant can get from the unwholesome and overcrowded districts of London to the future sphere of his labour in the bright, clear, and healthy atmosphere of the West. Having arrived at Toronto, he must at once apply to the Government agent there, who will put him in the way of getting work. He must, however, be sure to stop his ears to the seductions held out to him by those on the look out for fresh arrivals, who will offer him all kinds of gratuitous advice as to where he should go, and what

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he should do. The Agent alone is the person from whom to seek advice, and by him only should he be guided in the selection of a place to go to, and of a farmer with whom to obtain employment. The newly arrived settler will of course find everything strange to him, and he will doubtless at first feel very like a fish out of its natural element. The climate, as I have shewn, is different from that to which he has been accustomed, the manner of farming is novel to him, and the country itself is unlike the "old country." The food he eats, and the company he mixes with are new altogether. He may feel a little down-hearted at first, but his spirits will soon rise as things become more familiar to him, and when he has got bravely over his home sickness, he will become as happy as the day is long.

The poor man who all his life long has fared hard upon bread and cheese, with the occasional luxury of a piece of pork to vary the monotony of his daily meal, will be agreeably surprised to find placed before him at his meals in the Canadian farm-house, all he can eat of good meat and potatoes, pickles, puddings, tarts, bread and cheese, &c. One luxury he will sadly miss at first, and that is, his beer, of which very little is drunk in the Colony, the substitute for it being a good wholesome whisky, distilled from Indian corn and rye. There is a spruce beer

now brewed in the country districts which, although far inferior to our English beer, is very pleasant to the palate of the thirsty labourer or hunter.

Another change which will come over the Englishman's life, is the greater amount of labour which he will be called upon to endure. This is the result of the rapid changes of the seasons. Agricultural work must be done in a given time, else the husbandman will sadly fall behind in his farm culture; fortunately the exhilarating nature of the climate admits of far greater physical exertion, and the labourer feels himself capable of enduring greater fatigue than he did in the more humid climate of England. When the thick snows of winter have melted away, and the frozen ground has yielded to the warm influence of the spring sunshine, then begins the hard work of the husbandman. Although a great part of the wheat has been sown in the fall of the year previous, still there is a great deal of spring wheat to be put into the ground, besides Indian corn, potatoes, turnip seed, &c. No sooner is seed time over than the hay is ready to be cut, and with a rapidity that astonishes the uninitiated Englishman, the wheat is ready to be harvested immediately hay harvest is over.

It appears quite incredible to those who live in this damp chilly climate, that wheat which is sown in May should be ready for cutting early in August, but so it is.

In the early part of the year the country becomes one huge hotbed, owing to the warm sun of the later spring shedding its invigorating rays (uninterrupted by passing clouds) day after day, week after week upon the earth, which has been soaked with the nourishing water of the melting snows, and the warm rains which usher in the spring. It is quite impossible for those who have not lived in the Western hemisphere, fully to appreciate rapid growth in the vegetable kingdom during this delightful season of the year. All nature seems alive.

Spring flowers, such as crocuses, snowdrops, and anemones, as if impatient of their long restraint in subterrene confinement, burst through the yet frozen ground, the former of the three brilliant little flowers giving the first relief to the eye so long wearied with the whiteness of nature.

Shortly after this old "Sol," becoming still more northerly in his declination, softens and warms the ground, melts the ice, which has for months past kept the greater part of nature fast bound as if in an iron safe, and sets free every bud. The huge swamps which have so long been frozen over now become alive with myriads of frogs, making the forest around ring with their melody. Those who have passed near a swamp during the season which I have been describing, will never forget the music

given forth by the swarms of frogs which have been hybernating so long in their cosy beds. They are justly called "Canadian nightingales," for so clear and beautiful is their whistling in the spring evenings that the stranger cannot but believe himself to be surrounded by numberless wood warblers. An old bull frog, as large as a cheese plate, is the first to lead off with his deep bass voice. In less than a minute thousands of other frogs of different sizes and species will take up the tune, and a deafening chorus echoes through the circumjacent forest.

Trees and shrubs now burst into full foliage; the forest becomes carpeted with anemones, hepaticas, spring beauties, ranunculuses, violets of numberless varieties, from the large dog-tooth to the little purple one nestling among its green leaves, and many other wild flowers of brilliant hue add to the charm of the Canadian forest, quite beyond the comprehension of the dwellers in some of our confined districts of London.

A year or two has now elapsed since the settler first landed in the country of his adoption. He will by this time (as the Yankees say) have "cut his eye teeth," or (as the Canucks say) 'know how many blue beans make five.' He will in polite English have gained sufficient experience to permit of his managing a small farm of his own, or to settle upon

an uncleared lot, and commence making one for himself.

If he takes my advice he will purchase only to the extent of his available funds, and not be persuaded to buy a large lot, paying so much down, and giving so much for the balance redeemable in so many years.

Land (uncleared) in some districts may be purchased for 4*s* to 6*s* per acre.

It is far better to buy ten acres and pay the money down, adding an acre or two year by year, or, if this is impracticable, saving up his money, and in the course of time purchasing a larger and better cleared lot, when sufficient capital has accumulated. I hold that it is a great deal better to do this than to begin on a large scale and feel oneself in debt all the while. A man, whatever his circumstances may be, should always think well before he buys anything without having the means at hand to pay for it. It is the credit system which has done so much harm in Canada to legitimate trade, and which is leading to so much ruinous speculation in England.

We will now suppose our new settler to have been "out west," and thoroughly surveyed the great wooden country he has found there. He has looked at many uncleared lots, some very much cheaper than others; he is at first strongly tempted to purchase in the cheapest market, but here his well-

earned experience is brought to bear, and upon looking carefully over them he finds the timber growing upon the cheaper lots is principally pine and scrub oak, without perhaps a creek near to water it, and so he makes up his mind to buy a smaller and more expensive one, where he finds the best tokens of fertile land, viz., beech and maple growing in abundance. Light or soft wood only grows on poor sandy soil unfit for cultivation, without the expenditure of much time, labour and money; the wood itself being unfit even for cordwood, which is one great source of profit to the settler.

In some parts of Canada, or rather British North America, the emigrant can obtain a grant of 100 acres of land, of course uncleared, upon condition that he builds himself a wooden house upon it, and clears two acres of it every year. At the termination of five years he receives a free grant of it, provided he has complied with the conditions specified. So badly managed were these free grants however at one time, that the probability was when the receiver came to take possession of his estate, he found it to be either in the middle of a lake, or of a huge swamp. I remember one instance of this in particular. An old soldier came to me once in Canada to have a bullet extracted from his shoulder, which he had received during the Crimean war

whilst charging up hill at the Alma. He was very badly off, and I asked him how it was he had not "located" himself upon his Government grant of land; he told me with great indignation that when he had spent his all to get to it, he found his boasted 200 acres to be situated in the centre of the Great Enniskillen Huckle-berry Marsh, and that he was not the only one who had been bitterly disappointed. Can it therefore be wondered at that bad accounts did sometimes come home of the prospects in Canada for the agriculturist? Things however are different now.

The land having been purchased, after all inquiries have been made at the local Registry Office, and satisfactorily answered as to title, &c. for the moderate charge of 1*s*—the purchaser must set to work and put up a dwelling-house upon it, and clear a small patch round it for his daily supply of vegetables, &c.

It does seem to be a Herculean task at first sight, and one that may well daunt the bravest heart, but our emigrant has plenty of British pluck and determination about him, and he is not so easily daunted. The first thing he does is to consult with the few settlers in his immediate neighbourhood, who are probably older hands at the work than he is; he candidly tells them what his difficulties are, and the means he has at hand for overcoming them. His

neighbours only too glad to welcome a stranger amongst them soon put him in the way of commencing his new life in the bush, and readily offer him all the assistance in their power. This is only backwoods etiquette, and they expect neither thanks nor remuneration for what they so cheerfully do for him, hoping only in return that he will help them when in need of assistance, on the principle of the old adage—"One good turn deserves another."

CHAPTER II.

Life in the Backwoods—Building the forest Shanty—A "Logging Bee"—Felling Trees—Clearing the Land—Burning the Brush—Peculiarity of the Canadian Axes—Cost of clearing—Manufacture of Potash—Cultivating the newly cleared Lot—Snake fences—Invigorating effects of the Snow on the young Wheat—Happiness of independence—The Settler's gradual advance to prosperity—Duties of the Settler's Wife—Blessing of Boys and their precocity—Early Marriage of the Daughters—Philosophical views of Marriage in England—Prospects for the Man of small means—Improvement in his social position—Poverty no disgrace—Prospectus issued by the Commissioner of Agricultural and Public Works for Ontario—Rapid Progress of the Colony—Loyalty of the Canadians.

HAVING fairly floated the settler in the Colony, I will now give him a few hints as to how he must proceed to convert his little freehold into a farm.

The mass of timber upon it may frighten him a little at first; but he will soon find the work become easier to him than he thought, and as his muscles harden, his spirits and his energies will rapidly improve. There are some men, however, who are naturally lazy, and will not work in real earnest. To them of course the prospects are gloomy, and unless the stimulating air infuses into them artificial energies,

nothing will. It is not, however, with these I have to do. A shanty must now be erected, and for this purpose he must set to work and cut down the trees on a well selected spot of rising ground, and afterwards must proceed to cut them up into 15 or 20 feet lengths, according to the size of the house he is desirous of building. We suppose the new settler during this time of preparation, which does not last very long, to be boarding at an old settler's house near at hand. Very little time, however, is spent under a roof at all, so busy is he abroad felling trees and rounding off his logs for the walls of his future homestead. His ever ready and willing neighbours, as soon as sufficient logs are cut, make, what is termed in Bush phraseology, a Ben, meet upon his clearing, and by their united efforts, the logs are soon rolled up one upon another, and placed at right angles, their ends having been notched, to permit of their being adjusted nicely one over the other. The crevices are then filled up with mud or clay, which soon hardens, making the walls air-tight. The roof is now made by splitting up logs and grooving them, so that the edge of one fits into the groove of its neighbour, every other log being inverted. By this arrangement of the troughs, the roof is made completely water-tight. Now, however, shingles are being used more extensively, and labour is thus saved. Shingles are

made by sawing pine logs into 18-inch lengths, and then splitting them down with a large knife and mallet into thin strips, equal in size to a roofing slate; these are nailed or pegged into the rafters, one overlapping the other like earthen ware tiles. Most of the town-houses are roofed in with tin, which is very cheap, and stands the extremes of heat and cold better than anything else, remaining bright for years. The walls and roof of the shanty being now completed, the next consideration is the making of the windows and doors. If our enterprising woodsman is anything of a carpenter, he will soon provide these, purchasing the window glass at the nearest village, where there is always to be found a store furnished with every necessary, from a cheese or a jar of the best unadulterated pickles to a bag of tenpenny nails, and a pair of patent skates. The settler's abode now being finished, he must without delay set to work to put in some wheat and tobacco, and other seeds for a crop in the coming fall or autumn. In the meantime, it will not cost him much to live, both bread and meat being very cheap, wheat being only 5*s* per bushel, and meat from 2*d* per lb., and every other article of food in like proportion. The day must be spent in clearing off trees from the land, and preparing them for the great conflagration which will put the finishing touch upon the clearing.

The science of felling a tree in Bush style is soon learnt, and, although hard work, is really not so severe as has been depicted. The Canadian axes are very different to those used in our woods at home, where wood is scarce, and where the axe has to be made bulging on either side, that is, convex, or what is termed double, to prevent the wood from being too much splintered. The bushman's axe is smaller, heavier, indented above the edge, or double concave, to enable it to fly out of the wood instead of jamming; it is as sharp as a razor, and is polished bright as a mirror. The backwoodsman takes as much pride in this useful implement as an English groom does of his bits and curb-chains. The skill the lumbermen exhibit with these instruments is very great. I have seen three men, one at one side and two at the other, cut down a tree three feet in diameter in about twenty minutes, leaving the stump about two and a half or three feet from the ground as even and flat as a dining-room table. But do not let me alarm the intending settler at the task before him. All the trees upon his lot are not what are termed timber trees; probably the average size of those he will be called upon to tackle will not exceed a foot or a foot and a half in diameter, and he will surprise himself at the amazing rapidity with which he can bring them down. I may mention here a very peculiar fact in

connection with forest soil in America, and that is that, when what is termed "soft wood" trees are cut and cleared off the land, "hard wood" trees take their place, and *vice versâ*. As surely as pine trees are burnt by forest fires, or fall to the woodman's axe, if the ground is left to itself, scrub oaks will take their place, and when oaks are cleared away, pine will spring up thickly.

Let us now suppose our pioneer to have indiscriminately felled oaks and beeches, maples, hickories, iron-wood trees, bass trees, butter-nuts, button-woods, and others, all in their way valuable as small timber, but to the settler far away from market towns worse than useless. With backwoodsman's precision he has felled them all one way, so that he can more easily get at them to dismantle them of their limbs. These he piles up in heaps in one place, and he then sets to work to cut their trunks into lengths, as he did previously with the trees which he cut down to build the house; but this time he prepares them for the devouring fire which is soon to complete the work of clearing which he has commenced. He now summons all his neighbours far and near to what is termed a "logging bee." On the day appointed they all come, some bringing with them a yoke of oxen, and may-be others, more fortunate in life, bring a span of good stout horses, and

the great work of logging commences. There is no skulking. Every man works like a Briton, and before the day is over they have succeeded, with the aid of chains and their well-trained cattle, in rolling up all the ready cut logs into huge heaps ready to be devoured by the flames. If it be hot weather (and I may say that the Canadian summers are exceedingly hot, the thermometer sometimes standing at 100° in the shade), the whole very soon dries, and the fire will consume it rapidly, leaving the ground perfectly cleared of every particle of growth, save of course the stumps which have withstood fire too well. I saw in the papers a short time since, that one of our public men stated at a public meeting that it cost £5. 5*s* per acre to clear land, including the removal of the stumps; by this statement he thought to intimidate emigrants desirous of leaving our shores. Fortunately the orator acknowledged that he thought there was no need of emigration at all, a remark which clearly proved which way his prejudices tended. Of course if an emigrant has plenty of money he can spend it as he likes upon his clearing, but no man of small means would think for one moment of throwing his money away upon such an expensive forest luxury as a stump machine. The sum it costs to clear land, if the settler does not clear it himself, is $10 or £2. per acre.

Many settlers make use of the ashes from the burnt trees by extracting great quantities of potash from them. The ashes are raked up and put into barrels made of oak by the settlers themselves upon the spot, with the bung-hole drilled through the lower part instead of the centre of each; water is then poured over them and allowed to filter away into tubs. This fluid is evaporated by boiling in a large kettle, and the residue is an impure Carbonate of Potash, which obtains a very high price at the nearest market. This however it must be remembered, may be from 20 to 50 miles away. Now that our emigrant's land is cleared, a yoke of oxen and an iron harrow must be borrowed from a neighbour, together with a bushel or two of seed wheat which, by the way, will probably have to be paid for in cash; the land must be well torn up between the stumps, an operation which would astonish some of our old country farmers. After this the wheat is thrown in broad-cast and left to its fate. Very shortly the ground, which but a few weeks before had been an almost impenetrable forest, will appear a rich carpet of velvety green. If it has been winter-wheat (that is to say if the wheat has been sown during the autumn), he may expect a rich return for his labours early in the following summer; but should he have been in time to put in spring-

wheat, in April and May, he will have a quicker return in the following August. To secure his crop from being devoured by stray cattle or hogs, which run half-wild in the forest, or deer, which have a great relish for young wheat, the settler must run what is called a snake fence round his clearing. This is constructed by splitting soft wood into 11 ft. rails, and laying them diagonally end to end, overlapping one another so that their own weight secures them firmly; these fences are built about 8 ft. high, and are so strong that nothing can break through, and so durable that they will stand for many years. During the winter the young wheat is well covered by a warm blanket of snow, which, as it melts away in the spring, nourishes the young grain, and, aided by the warm sun, makes it shoot up as if by magic. I have known from 40 to 60 bushels an acre to be reaped for several years in succession without the use of any manure, so rich is the virgin soil. This, however, as we all have learnt in England, is bad farming, and already in the remotest districts of Canada the system of rotation of crops is being generally adopted.

How supremely happy does the emigrant feel when he has reaped in his first crop and gathered it into his little log-barn. With his miniature freehold estate unencumbered by heavy rates and taxes, he

would not change his position of independence with the wealthiest of England's merchants. Step by step he goes on diligently persevering in the rough duties of his daily life, collecting around him acre by acre, as he can afford it, purchasing his agricultural implements just as he requires them, not one more than he absolutely stands in need of; first buying a pig and then a cow; and, as he prospers, gradually adding to his stock; meeting his everyday trials and disappointments with a spirit of manly determination to do or die rather than break down under the burden. *Some* burden we must all bear, whatever may be our position, for I believe hardly any man or woman lives and dies without having at one time or another some "skeleton in their cupboard," some great trial to endure which shall test their fortitude to the utmost. Let him trust in simple faith to the Giver of all good things to bless him with success as a reward for his honest labour, ever bearing in mind that the same Divine Being who has constructed the exquisitely beautiful birds and insects and flowers around him, clothing the woods of Autumn with a garment of unsurpassed loveliness, will never utterly forsake him, the man made after His own image, so long as he fulfils the Divine laws of honest work.

Whilst the farmer is at work upon his land, his

good wife is at home busily attending to the domestic affairs, spinning, tailoring, knitting, baking, and many other works which belong more or less to her province. Lucky may he feel himself, should he be blest with a couple of lads of his own to assist him in his agricultural pursuits, or like Esau and Jacob of old, to supply his table with the venison of the forest, such as their father loveth.

Children, the burden of our poor man in England (alas that it should be so!) are in Canada his greatest blessings, and happy is that man who has his quiver full of them. As some poet says:—

> Of all the crops a man can raise,
> Or stock that he employs,
> None yields such profit and such praise
> As a crop of Girls and Boys.

Boys become men almost before they have cut their second teeth, and seem to possess much of the intelligence and character of their elders. I have frequently seen lads of eight and nine years of age behind a plough and a span of horses, such is the precocity of these little Canucks. Equally useful are the girls in their particular department, but early marriages do not permit of their long continuance under the roof of the homestead. Marriage out in the bush is the first duty of life.

The political economist, who writes on population, will of course bear in mind that the free woods of Canada and their inexhaustible treasures alter circumstances, which proverbially "alter cases."

The broken down gentleman possessed of small means in the shape of an annuity of £100 or £200, will improve his condition there materially, and will find his income go further than at home; will enjoy more real comforts of life than his small salary will permit of in the old country; and, what is more gratifying still, he will not find himself elbowed out of the society, with which he means to mingle on fair and even terms, by reason of his poverty. Poverty in Canada, where every one begins by being poor, is not made a disgrace, except it be brought about by idleness and dissipation. This is as it should be.

I would strongly urge the better class of settler who goes out to the colony not to invest what little money he may be possessed of immediately upon his arrival. Let him take time, and look well about him before breaking into his modicum of capital. My advice to him is to pocket his pride, which he can easily do without in the least compromising his dignity as a gentleman, and engage himself for the first year or two with some practical man, with whom he can work a farm upon shares, thus getting the benefit of his experience in Canadian farming. Even at the

expiry of this term of probation he must not be in too great a hurry to buy a farm, but must make up his mind to rent one for the next year or two, and, if at the end of that time he find farming neither physically nor mentally suit him, he can then give it up without much pecuniary loss. Should everything, on the other hand, go smoothly with him, and should he find from actual trial that his health stands the work in that particular section of the colony in which he has "located" himself, and that he has thoroughly learned his new business; and if he feels that he can enter into it with a will, then by all means I should advise him to invest his money at once in a lot of land, and commence farming on his own account. How the purchase and selection of the little freehold is to be made I have already explained. Should a man go to Canada with a thousand pounds to his credit, without the capability of exerting himself physically to a degree compatible with existence, I should recommend him to invest his thousand pounds at eight per cent. in Bank Stock, or upon a first mortgage on a good farm, and then rent a hundred acres of cleared land, engaging with some respectable and well recommended farm-labourer to reside upon it with him, and assist him in its cultivation. In this way he can live in great comfort, independence, and comparative luxury; but he must abstain from spend-

ing his few spare dollars upon what is not absolutely necessary for the working of his farm. I firmly believe one of the great secrets of success in Canada, as I have tried already to impress upon my readers, is strict economy at starting, allowing the dollars and cents to accumulate in the domestic exchequer instead of throwing them away upon what at the moment may seem to be a necessary article. A week in a Dutch settlement will convince any one of the truth of what I am stating.

I have already written upon the educational advantages of the colony for the children of the settler. Let the father of a family save his spare cash for the Grammar-school; he will find it an excellent investment, and he will get for his money a full return in the thorough education of his children. I would not advise a gentleman, who has business capabilities, going out to the Dominion, in reliance upon obtaining some local appointment on his arrival, as these appointments are almost always given away to well-known men in the neighbourhood, who have proved themselves deserving and capable of filling them.

To substantiate what I have been stating respecting the investment of small capitals, I will quote from the prospectus published by Mr. John Carling, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario. "To capitalists, tenant-

"farmers, agricultural labourers, mechanics, day-
"labourers, and all parties desirous of improving
"their circumstances by emigrating to a new coun-
"try:—the attention of such intending emigrants is
"directed to the great advantages presented by the
"Province of Ontario. Persons living upon the
"interest of their money can easily obtain eight per
"cent. upon first-class security."

Tenant farmers with limited capital can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England. Good and cleared land with a dwelling-barn and outhouses upon it can be purchased for from £4 to £10 an acre in very desirable localities. Registers of the labour-market and of improved farms for sale, are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing emigrants to those points where employment can be most easily obtained. The London agent, Wm. Dixon, Esq., has his office at 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

Canada is without doubt a rapidly rising country, and has already acquired a greater population than Scotland had at the beginning of the present century, and there is plenty of room there yet for as great a population as France and Germany contain at the present time. Its climate, as I have endeavoured to shew, is all that can be desired. Its land produc-

tive in the extreme, its internal resources illimitable, its internal communication both by railway, water, and roads, unsurpassed in any new country, and its rates and taxes extremely moderate. The colonists are hospitable and generous, always ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to the stranger coming to settle amongst them. This is the country, let me impress upon my readers, which is but little over a week from our own shores, and which is crying out for hands to till her soil; a land where the English flag will give the Colonist protection, without his being so heavily taxed to keep it flying.

Education of the best and most practical kind will be bestowed upon their children, and food and clothing, with all the comforts of life, will be their reward.

Whilst we at home are perplexed as to the management of our overcrowded poor-houses, this, the most productive of our British possessions, the very country of all others under heaven most adapted for the poor man, is crying out year after year, like the two daughters of the proverbial horseleech, "Give, give your labour, and you shall be repaid in life and comfort."

The instinct of loyalty in Canada is as strong as ever; stronger since the rebellion of 1837, when the American sympathisers did all in their power to

wean the colonists from their love and allegiance to the mother country. Canadians are fully aware of the advantages they enjoy whilst their connection continues with the British flag, and they prefer to remain in their present relation rather than to lose their privileges by annexation to the United States, or to become a dependency apart from the mother country.

Do not let me be understood to intimate that any bad feeling is at present existing between the Canadians and Americans, for such is not the case, and I sincerely hope and trust it never will be so. They get on exceedingly well together as near neighbours, but they must continue to live in separate houses, under a distinct rule.

I have already stated who are the fit persons to emigrate to Canada, namely, those who are able and willing to cultivate her rich and productive soil, to whatever class they may belong; not the man who has to depend upon his brains for a living; not the professional man, the broken-down merchant, the tradesman, the clerk, and the shopman; for all these classes would feel themselves miserably disappointed, except indeed they go prepared to blister their hands with hard, but honest labour.

I sincerely trust that the day may soon come when every poor man in England may have the oppor-

tunity given him of earning a glorious independence under the flag of old England across the big pond.

In the West, in the West,
In the land of the free,
Where the mighty St. Lawrence rolls down to the sea,
Where a man is a man, if he 's willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil.

Where children are blessings, and he who hath most,
Hath aid to his fortunes, and riches to boast,
Where the young may rise up and the aged may rest,
Away, far away in the land of the West.

Or in the language of a poem which appeared some years ago in the *Spectator:*—

"There a waste of noble lands
Teems with good ungathered bread ;
Here a waste of noble hands
Longs to work and to be fed:—
Turn the hands npon the lands,
Nothing more the folk demands."—W. B. P.

CHAPTER III.

Useful Information for the Emigrant—The various Occupations which he will have to learn in the Bush—First year's Expenditure in the clearing for Man and Wife—Their first year's Equipment—Colonial Taxation and Revenue—Metallic and Paper currency—Postal and Telegraphic Arrangements—Rapid transit of a telegram from Ontario to London—Laws—Her Majesty's Commissioners' Report, giving the number and class of Labourers of which the Colony stands in immediate want—Comparison between Wages given in the United States and in Canada—Wages for different classes of Mechanics—Farm and Domestic Servants throughout the Dominion—Prices of Provisions—Mr. D'Arcy McGee's ten reasons why persons should Emigrate to Canada.

I HAVE specially avoided in this little publication filling up its pages with the minutiæ of bush life, and with too close directions as to the carrying out of the practical duties of forest life, as I feel sure the settler will learn in a few weeks on the spot a great deal more than he can from any printed instructions. A few hints from his experienced neighbours will suffice to post him up on matters relating to his farm and his merchandise, much more profitably than reading pages of matter 3000 miles from the scene of his future labours. He will very soon learn, better than I have told him, the art of felling a tree in true

bush style, and how to clear the forest from its underbrush.

Sugar-making in the bush is an interesting as well as a profitable occupation, only to be witnessed once in order to become acquainted with it. Charcoal burning we have most of us seen in this country. The lucrative trade in cord-wood only requires strong muscles and steady work during the winter season to carry it on successfully. "Cradling wheat," like most things, only wants practice to make perfect. When to sow his wheat and when to reap it, when to thresh it out and when to market it, must depend upon local circumstances. The settler must learn how to butcher for his household, and how to salt down his pork; and his helpmate, as aforesaid, must get her hand into pickle-making, apple preserving, spinning, weaving, and the many other duties which fall to her lot as mistress of the homestead. There is, however, much information which may prove interesting as well as useful to the new settler.

Should a man and his wife commence an independent life upon the clearing, their expenditure for the first year will amount to about £35. This amount will include a cow and a pig, with hay sufficient for the former during the winter months. It includes also four barrels of flour, at about £1. a barrel; a couple

of barrels of pork; one of fish; ditto of potatoes, and of wheat, for food for the first year and for seed; also a grindstone and axe, shovel, scythe, hoes, water-pails, window-glass, and a cooking stove for the shanty. The Canadian stove is an epitome of all that is useful in cooking, almost vying with the arrangements of Rob Roy, who may be said in this "to have climbed the top of art." It is furnished with large tin boilers, kettles, saucepans, gridirons, frying-pans, and ovens, so that you can either roast, boil or bake. It costs only £5. For £35. the settler may furnish himself with blankets, rugs, sheets, if such luxuries as the latter are needed, and all kitchen utensils. The furniture for the shanty may be made at home, if the settler be anything of a carpenter. Where lumber is so cheap, a table, a bench or two, and a bedstead will not cost much to make. Should he have any carpenter's tools at home, let him by all means take them out with him as they are expensive in the colony, and are the most useful articles in the settler's kit.

The taxes which the Canadian farmers are called upon to pay are very small, amounting to not more than £2. upon a farm of 150 acres. Except the municipal, the chief of which are for education and highways, there are no direct taxes save trifling stamp duties on promissory notes or bills of ex-

change. The public revenue is raised from customs and excise.

I find, upon referring to the report of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, that the revenue amounted, for the year ending 30th June, 1868, to £2,743,375. the total ordinary expenditure being £2,673,357. This year I see the surplus revenue is nearly a million dollars.

The government taxes averaged in the same year 15*s* 6*d* per head. In England the average amounted per head, during the year 1869, to £2. 7*s* 9*d*.

The Metallic Currency in the Dominion of Canada consists of dollars and cents, a dollar being equal to 4*s* 2*d* English currency, and a cent to an English halfpenny. This is the decimal currency, and is much more easy of calculation than those of York and of Halifax, which used to be in vogue. The former was named after the seat of Government for the Upper Province, then called the City of Little York, now Toronto. A York shilling, as it is still named by the old residents, equals in value the English sixpence, while the English shilling is called a quarter dollar. Gold coins are not much used, being displaced by the small paper currency of the several Colonial Banking Establishments. American money, till lately, passed in the Colony as readily as Canadian; but owing to the depreciation in value of their paper currency the

dollar bill was only worth from 2*s* 9*d* to 3*s* 2*d* sterling. The postage upon letters to any part of the Dominion is 3 cents or 1½*d* per half-ounce, 5 cents being the charge if the letter be not prepaid. The postage upon letters to the United States is 6 cents or 3*d* sterling. Money orders can be sent from almost any post-office. In 1868 there were 1468 money order offices in Canada, which issued during the year 831,937 money orders, valuing $16,197,858.

The Electric Telegraph is much more used in the Dominion than in the Old Country. The rate is 25 cents or 1*s* sterling for the first 10 words, and a cent for every extra word. In 1867 the number of messages sent by the Montreal Company in Ontario and Quebec was 518,811.

To give the reader some idea of the state of perfection to which the telegraph is brought, I may state that not long ago I received a message informing me of a family event in a remote town in the far west of Canada, which reached my house, in a suburb of London, within a few hours of its occurrence. The telegram was despatched at 2.30 P.M., and I received it at 11 o'clock P.M.*

The laws of the Dominion, as I have remarked before, are very similar to those in England. The

* By Greenwich time.

law of primogeniture however has been abolished, lands descending to all the children, male and female, in equal shares.

Married women hold their own property free from the debts and control of their husbands, as they do now in this country. Trial by jury in civil cases is optional, being dispensed with unless one party or the other desire it. The Legal profession, I may state here, is already over-stocked; its members are men of much intelligence, and are much respected in the colony.

I quote the following from Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners' report:—

"The advices from the Dominion anticipate a "good demand during the season of 1870 for the "ordinary description of labourers, especially farm "labourers, and those accustomed to railway works. "The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public "Works of Ontario, states that from replies received "from the Reeves of townships, and the Mayors of "cities and towns in the Province, there would appear "to be a probable demand for about 15000 labourers, "1500 mechanics of all kinds, 6500 female servants, "making a total of 23,000 people. The con-"struction of the Great Intercolonial Railway, and "the Great Canadian Pacific Railway, and others, "will give remunerative employment to various de-

"scriptions of labourers connected with under-
"takings of that kind."

The following is a statement of—

WAGES PAID IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

UNITED STATES.

Rates paid for labour in the Western States, compiled and prepared expressly for the "Garden City Guide," by HUNTER & WOOD, Chicago.

(FORWARDED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Accountants, 10*l.* 8*s.* to 20*l.* 16*s.* per month.

Agents (travelling salary), 10*l.* 8*s.* to 31*l.* 4*s.* per month.

Barbers, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.* 4*s.* per week

Breaksmen, 4*l.* 7*s.* to 10*l.* 8*s.* per month.

Bricklayers, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 7*d.* per day.

Bakers, 8*s.* 4*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per day.

Baggage Masters, 10*l.* 8*s.* to 11*l.* 9*s.* per month.

Bar Tenders, 11*l* 10*s.* to 25*l.* per month.

Blacksmiths, 10*s.* 5*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* per day.

Clerks (common) 11*l.* 9*s.* to 20*l.* 16*s.* per month.

Clerks (shipping and entry) 10*l.* 8*s.* to 15*l.* 12*s.* per month.

Cooks, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per month.

CANADA.

Rates paid for labour in Canada, from a Table forwarded by the Government Emigration Agent.

Brewers, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per month, with board.

Boilermakers, 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per day.

Bricklayers, 5*s.* 2*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per day.

Bakers, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* per month, with board.

Brickmakers, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.

Butchers, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 18*s.* per month, with board.

Blacksmiths, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* per day.

Carders at Wool Factories, 6*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* per day.

Designers and Dyers at Wool Factories, 6*s.* to 9*s.* per day.

Cooks, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per month, with board.

United States.

Candy Makers, 3*l.* 2s. to 6*l.* 5s. per week.

Conductors (railway) 12*l.* 10s. to 20*l.* 16s. per month.

Carpenters, 10s. 3d. to 12*s.* 6d. per day.

Conductors (horse car), 7*s.* 3*d.* per day.

Cutters, Tailors, 208*l.* & upwards per year.

Coachman, 4*l.* 3s. to 6*l.* 5s. per month.

Dairymaids, 10*l.* to 13*l.* 6s. per year.

Engineers, 10*l.* 8s. to 20*l.* 16s. per month.

Farm hands, 3*l.* 2s. to 5*l.* 4s. per month.

Firemen, 6*l.* 5s. to 10*l.* 8s. per month.

Gardeners, 5*l.* 4s. to 6*l.* 5s. per month.

Hatters, 4*l.* 3s. to 8*l.* 6s. per week.

Household Servants, 10*l.* to 15*l.* per year.

Jewellers, 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 15s. per week.

Labourers (common), 6s. 3d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Labourers (railway and public works), 7*s.* 3s. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Mattrass Makers, 8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. per day.

Musicians, 16s. 8d. to 1*l.* 5s. per day:

Canada.

Coopers, 4s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per day.

Cabinetmakers, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per day.

Carpenters, 4s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per week.

Curriers, 6*s.* 3d. per day.

Tailors, 4s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per day.

Coachmen, 2*l.* 18s. 4d. to 3*l.* 6s. 8d. per month, with board.

Engine Drivers, 8s. 4d. per day.

Farm hands, 2*l.* 1s. 8d. to 3*l.* 6s. 8d. per month, with board.

Fitters, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. per day.

Gardeners, 5s. 2d. per day.

Fullers, Spinners, and Warpers of Woollens, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per day.

Foundry hands, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. per day.

Labourers (common) 3s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per day.

Labourers (railway) 4s. 2d. to 5s. per day.

Millwrights, 5s. 2d. per day.

Moulders, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. per day.

United States.	*Canada.*
Masons (stone) 10s. 5d. to 12s. 6d. per day.	Plasterers, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d. per day.
Paperhangers, 9d. to 2s. per roll.	Plumbers, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. per day.
Porters, 4*l.* 3s. to 8*l.* 6s. per month.	Printers, 6s. 3d. per day.
Printers, 4*l.* 7s. 6d. to 5*l.* per week.	Wheelwrights, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per day.
Packers, 5*l.* 4s. to 14*l.* 12s. per month.	Trimmers (carriage) 6s. 3d. to 8s. 4d. per day.
Painters (sign), 16s. 8d. to 1*l.* 5s. per day.	Painters, 4s. 2d. to 7s. 4d, per day.
Painters (horse and waggon) 8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. per day.	Sawyers, 6s. 3d. per day.
Sawyers, 10*l.* 8s. to 18*l.* 15s. per month.	Stokers (railroad), 6s. 3d. per day.
Silversmiths, 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 15s. per week.	Shoemakers, 5s. 2d. to 7s. 3d. pey day.
Shop Boys, 12s. 6d. to 1*l.* 1s. per week.	Sadlers, 4s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per day.
Waiters, 16s. 8d. to 1*l.* 5s. per week.	Stone Cutters, 5s. 2d. to 7s. 3d. per day.
Waggon Makers, 12s. 6d. to 1*l.* 1s. per day.	
* About one-seventh of these rates would have to be deducted in order to compare them with Canadian prices, on account of their being paid in notes, which do not when changed fetch their full value.	These rates are paid in Cash, or in Canadian Notes that change for their full value in Cash.

Farm servants, with their wives, can obtain board and lodging in the settler's house; and wages at from £2. 10*s* to £3. 12*s* per month, providing the

* Also *vide* Mr. D'Arcy Magee's 5th and 6th reasons.

wife be willing to assist in the general female work of the farm. Sometimes the farmers give to married couples a cottage and garden, with fuel, and grass for a cow, on their premises. In such cases the wages are from £50. to £60. per annum.

The cost of living in Upper Canada is much less than at home, taking quantity and quality into consideration. Flour costs from 20*s* to 25*s* per barrel of 200 lbs. Butchers' meat, 2*d* to 3*d* per lb. Cheese and butter have risen in price, being 6*d* to 8*d* for the former, 7*d* to 1*s* for the latter. Sugar is from 4*d* to 7*d*, but that which is extracted from the maple tree in such large quantities during the Spring is generally used on the farm. Poultry is very cheap. Geese bring only 1*s* 6*d* and 2*s* each. Turkeys, 2*s* to 3*s*; and ducks and chickens in proportion.

The following is an extract from last August's British Canadian Newspaper, the currency mentioned is *Dollars* and *Cents*.

SIMCOE MARKETS.

SIMCOE, *Aug.* 9, 1870.

WOOL MARKET.

	Dollars & Cents.
Wool, per lb.	0,30 to 0,3

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

(Corrected by Messrs. N. C. Ford & Co.)

Flour, per barrel	6,00 to 0,00

	Dollars & Cents.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.	1,25 to 1,50
Buckwheat Flour, per 100 lbs.	2,00 to 0,00
White Wheat, per bush.	0,00 to 1,15
Red Wheat, per bush.	0,00 to 1,05
Spring Wheat, per bush.	0,00 to 1,05
Rye, per bush.	0,50 to 0,00
Corn, per bush.	0,50 to 0,00
Barley, per bush.	0,48 to 0,00
Peas, per bush.	0,40 to 0,00
Buckwheat, per bush.	0,30 to 0,00
Timothy, per bush.	4,00 to 6,00
Clover, per bush.	6,50 to 7,00

PROVISION AND PRODUCE.

(Corrected by Mr. J. Cattle, Market Clerk.)

Beef, per 100 lbs.	5,00 to 7,00
Pork, do.	6,50 to 7,00
Hams, smoked, per lb.	0,10 to 0,13
Shoulders, do.	0,13 to 0,00
Mutton, quarter, per lb.	0,06 to 0,07
Potatoes, per bush.	0,37 to 0,00
Apples, per bush.	0,37 to 0,50
Eggs, per dozen	0,10 to 0,00
Butter, per lb.	0,16 to 0,00
Cheese, per lb.	0,11 to 0,12
Lard, per lb.	0,12 to 0,00
Oats, per bush.	0,32 to 0,00
Hides, per 100 lbs.	5,00 to 0,00
Calf-skins, per lb.	0,09 to 0.00
Pelts, each	0,15 to 0,20
Lamb-skins	0,00 to 0,05
Wood—Dry, per cord	2,00 to 2,75
Green, per cord	2,25 to 0,00
Hay, per ton	6,00 to 7,00
White Beans	1,00 to 0,00

Emigrants in selecting Canada for their future home may be sure of obtaining employment at remunerative rates; and, it may be added, in a country where the people enjoy a larger share of civil and religious liberty than is to be found under any other government. The late lamented Mr. D'Arcy Magee prepared the following:—

TEN SUBSTANTIAL REASONS WHY EMIGRANTS SHOULD SETTLE IN CANADA:

1. *Because no part of America is more prosperous than Canada at the present time.*—The Canadian farmers (generally) raise the best crops and obtain the highest prices on the continent, our manufacturers are making money, and all classes of the community enjoy a fair share of prosperity. In settling in a country where the above are its general characteristics, the emigrant has the best guarantee that, if steady and industrious, he will be able to place himself in a comfortable position in a few years.

II. *Because the resources of the Dominion of Canada are almost inexhaustible.*—We have millions of acres of good agricultural land waiting settlement; we have in other sections forests of the most valuable timber, which is in demand everywhere at high prices; we have the finest fisheries in the world, almost inexhaustible in supply; we have coal, gold, iron, copper, and other mines, whose riches only await development. The great want of the country is more population to develop these valuable resources, and the more people who can be induced to settle amongst us, the greater will be the general prosperity.

III. *Because Canada has admirable facilities for manufacturing.*—There is abundance of water-power, wood, and coal. The farmers produce wool, flax, and other kinds of raw material, and this department of industry is rapidly increasing in extent and prosperity. Skilled labour is in active demand, and the emigrant coming from abroad, if he does not require the services of all his family on his

farm or whatever employment he may be engaged in, can secure for them remunerative employment in the numerous manufactories throughout the country. Capitalists who understand manufacturing have an excellent field at present in Canada, for many branches of manufactures have yet been only partially established, whilst our union with the maritime provinces is adding greatly to the extent of our market.

IV. *Because Canada is a healthy country.*—Fever and ague, the bane of the Western prairies, is almost unknown. Our winters are no longer than in many parts of the west, and, contrary to the general idea abroad, they are the most lively, healthy, and invigorating part of the year. It is the season of "merry-makings," both in town and country. Statistics prove the climate of Canada to be among the most healthful on the globe.

V. *Because in Canada taxation is low.*—This is a point of vital importance. Calculations made by an Ohio paper go to shew that that State pays as much in taxes in one single year as the entire public debt of Canada, which is about 70,000,000 dollars! It quotes the annual amount paid for Federal and State purposes at 23 dollars per head; and in another State, New York, we have seen about the same given. There is not a country in Europe taxed so heavily as this. In Great Britain the rate per head is under 12 dollars, and in Canada it is less than 4 dollars for each individual! The indebtedness of the United States is over 2,600,000,000 dollars. This great load presses heavily on all classes, and must continue to do so for many years to come; in Canada, on the other hand, the emigrant will find the public burdens light and easily borne.

VI. *Because Canada is one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in.*—Being an agricultural country, with low taxation, the price of commodities is very moderate. Food, clothing, rents, fuel—almost everything is from fifty to one hundred per cent. dearer in the United States than among us. These circumstances, combined with their depreciated currency, render the nominally high wages offered across the lines really lower than those of this country. In other words, a mechanic or labouring man in Canada can save more money than the same class in the States, because he can live at nearly one-half the cost.

VII. *Because the institutions of Canada are unsurpassed.*—Under our political system, whilst the evils of universal suffrage are avoided, no man need be without a voice in the Government of the country. Education is principally supported by an assessment on property, and most of the schools are open to all on terms of perfect equality and without cost! Our Grammar Schools and Universities are not surpassed on the continent. The widest toleration exists in religious matters, all Churches standing on the same level. Civil and religious liberty is fully enjoyed by all citizens.

VIII. *Because Canada has superior Railway and Water Communication, and good Markets.*—The want of these advantages is a great drawback to the "Far West." The farmers there are so far from the Eastern markets that their corn and other produce is comparatively valueless. So cheap is corn sometimes that it is burnt for fuel! In Canada we have numerous railways, fine lakes, and superior canals, which render almost every village a market where the highest prices can be obtained for everything the farmer has to dispose of.

IX. *Because Canada is now Building Important New Public Works.*—These works will necessitate a large expenditure, render money more plentiful, increase the demand for labour, and give a healthy stimulus to business throughout the whole country. Emigrants could not settle in Canada at a better time for themselves—one in which they would more readily secure employment or lay the foundation of future prosperity.

X. *Because Canada is a beautiful country.*—It abounds in fine scenery—hill and dale, lake and river. The forests contain game and the streams abound with fish. Nature has been lavish in bestowing her gifts upon Canada, where a happy home, enlivened by all the advantages of modern civilisation, can be secured by all who devote to it a few years' steady labour, economy, and perseverance.

Having given these "Ten Reasons why Emigrants should settle in Canada," we would say to all the working classes in Europe who are unable to better their position there—EMIGRATE. It is hard to break the ties which bind one to his native land, but it is better to do that than remain in comparative poverty and obscurity. To any who have made up their minds to emigrate, we have no hesitation in

saying—Come to Canada! The star of our new Dominion is in the ascendant. As we have endeavoured to set forth in the reasons given above, Canada offers every advantage calculated to attract those wishing to improve their circumstances. If settlers do not succeed well in this country, it will be their own blame. At the present time, in particular, we believe that no part of America—indeed, we might say the world—offers greater inducements to able-bodied emigrants than Canada does, and those who see fit to settle among us will, we are sure, have no cause to regret their choice.

CHAPTER IV.

Conditions upon which free grants of land are obtained—Where situated—How to reach them—Addresses of Crown Lands' Agents—The Canada Company—The Canadian Land and Emigration Company—The Inducements offered by them to Emigrants—Employments in the Bush during the winter months for Men and Teams with good Wages—Assistance given by Guardians of Parishes under the directions of the Poor Law Board to persons chargeable on the Union—A brief notice of Anticosti Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Prospects there for a few adventurous Sportsmen and Emigrants.

VAST tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the Canadian Government, ready to be disposed of to any persons who are willing to abide by the conditions attending the transfer. Those in the Province of Ontario are especially worth the attention of the settler. The following are the conditions upon which they are given away:—

Every head of a family can receive gratis 200 acres, and any person, without distinction of sex, who has reached eighteen years of age 100. So that a family consisting of father and two or three grown sons can obtain a very large grant. Upon each 100 acre grant, 15 are to be cleared, of which 2 must

be cleared and cropped in each year for the first five years. A habitable house must be built, in the way that has been described before, in size at least 16 ft. by 20 ft. and the recipient must reside upon his grant six months out of the year. These free grants comprise nearly 41 Townships, each containing from 60,000 to 80,000 acres. Some of these Townships are situated in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Territory, the extensive district lying east of Georgian Bay, and north of Lake Simcoe. Penetanguishine, where the great Government Penitentiary was established some years ago, is situated on a promontory of Georgian Bay.

A settler proceeding to these Townships must take the train from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, and then take the steamboat to the river Severn. From there he must go by stage to Gravenhurst, thence by steamer on Lake Muskoka to Bracebridge, whence he can find his way by any of the Parry Sound roads to the Townships mentioned. A Railway is now in contemplation, which will connect with the Great Northern at Barrie, and be extended up into the Muskoka territory.

All inquiries respecting these Government Grants can be made of C. A. Lount, Esq., Crown Lands' Agent for the Townships of Watt, Stephenson, Brunel, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka and Draper,

whose office is at Bracebridge in the Township of Macaulay. The office of John D. Beatty, Esq. Crown Lands' Agent for the Townships of McDougall, Foley, Humphrey and Cardwell, is at Parry Sound.

Another route by which the settler may reach this Territory is by rail direct from Toronto to Collingwood, a large and thriving town situated upon the Bay of Nottawasaga, in the extreme south of Georgian Bay. From Collingwood a steamer will take him to Parry Sound, half way up the eastern shore of Georgian Bay.

The other Townships are reached by rail from Port Hope or Coburg on Lake Ontario to Peterborough, and thence by excellent roads. These Townships are Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth and Anstruther. The Agent for them is W. Armstrong, Esq., at Cardiff, in the Township of the same name. A great many other Townships have been surveyed higher up North, the Crown Lands' Agents for these being James P. Moffat, Esq., at the town of Pembroke; Samuel G. Lynn, Esq., at the village of Eganville; J. R. Tait, Esq. of York River; and Joseph Graham, Esq., at the village of Bobcaygeon.

Of the 2,000,000 acres of land which were taken up by the Great Canada Company only 400,000 now remain on their hands. The "Huron tract" also

belonged to them. The first Township which was settled was Blanchard. To this there took place such a rush of emigrants, that in two years it was all occupied, and it is now one of the richest Townships in the flourishing County of Perth, with an agricultural population of 3774.

The part of the Colony in which Perth is situated is now intersected by railroads, several of which meet at Stratford. Their office is at Toronto. The Canadian Land and Emigration Company of London holds out very great inducements to settlers in Canada. This was started in 1861, and the lands were divided off into the ten Townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guildford, Harburn, Buxton, Handock, Eyre and Clyde, in the County of Peterborough and Longford. In the County of Victoria the survey alone cost the Company $31,810; deducting the average taken up by swamps, &c., 362,125 acres still remain of excellent arable land. The land costs at the rate of 2*s* per acre.

The ordinary Settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed in eighteen years, dating from January, 1865, and 10 per cent. of the purchase money is to be refunded to the Company by the Government for the construction of roads. The village of Haliburton is rapidly increasing. Several stores have been established, and there is a saw and

grist mill already in full play. Haliburton is beautifully situated upon Lake Kushag. The Company pay half the stipend of a clergyman who resides there, and have also given grants of land for churches and schools upon their extensive property. An arrangement has been entered into by a firm who have undertaken to fell some of the valuable timber upon it, and they offer work for all willing and industrious hands in their shanties during the winter. By this means a ready market is secured to the farmer for years to come, and an opportunity is given them for earning good wages for themselves and their teams through the winter season. Half acre lots in Haliburton are sold for $20 or £4. each. In Dysart the land is sold at 6*s*, and in their other townships 4*s* per acre for cash, and at 8*s* and 5*s* in five annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. The sales have been made to Canadians, but the Company have opened an actual agency in England.

Should further information be desired, I must refer my reader to No. 23, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, where full particulars may be obtained of Frank Lynn, Esq. The Colonial Offices are at Peterboro', Ontario.

By the Poor Law Act, passed 1834, the Guardians of parishes are empowered to expend a sum not

exceeding £10. upon persons chargeable upon the Union. Besides State and Parochial aid, there are certain societies supported by voluntary contributions which, when they have funds, afford assistance to emigrants.

The British and Colonial Emigration Fund have their Offices at No. 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster; and the National Emigration League at 120, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London. Should any one be desirous of obtaining fuller particulars relative to Government disposal of lands, statistics of exports and imports, Acts of Parliament, municipal institutions, manufacturers, public works, and other information interesting to the general reader, if he will enclose 9*d* to the Canadian Government's Emigration Office, Adelphi, London, W.C., he will obtain a copy of the "Year Book and Almanac of Canada," which is a compendium of all official information.

The British Government Emigration Office is in Park-street, Westminster.

In the commencement of this little work, I called attention to a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, called Anti-Costi Island. It is about 1,000,000 acres in extent. Mr. Richardson, who has surveyed this little island, states that not a yard of it is cultivated. There is plenty of furred game upon it,

and multitudes of seals. In my opinion, if a few enterprising persons were to go out and settle upon it, they might have excellent sport, especially among the seals, with the skins of which they might drive a fine trade at Quebec. It would cost about £50 for a man to get there, and set himself up with a boat, nets and provisions to last him for twelve months. They would find the winter very severe; but in furs they could clothe themselves as warmly as the Esquimaux, and with the timber which is cast upon the island from wrecks and broken-up rafts, they might build themselves a house as strong and substantial as a feudal castle.

CHAPTER V.

Divisions of Counties into "Concession" and "Side" Roads—Statute Labour—Corduroy, Plank and Gravel Roads, and how Constructed—Unpleasant Recollections of these (Corduroy) Roads—Forest "Bees"—Forest Honey—Bee Hunting—Night attack upon a "Bee Tree," and its Reward—Bears and Honey.

THE Counties of Canada are divided into Townships, and the Townships subdivided into Lots. Each lot or farm consisting of 200 acres. They are intersected by what are termed concession roads, running parallel at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile; and these are crossed by what are termed side roads, which run north and south, and are farther apart than the concession roads. By this arrangement every lot has a road fronting it which is of incalculable use to the farmer. Besides these statute roads, enterprising Companies have made others, to which I will allude further on.

Every able-bodied Canadian is obliged by law to do two or more days "statute labour," according to the extent of his farm, upon the public roads. If the farmer do not feel inclined to work himself he must provide a substitute, or pay 2*s* 6*d* a day for

exemption for the days on which he is supposed to work.

Should a road be required into a settlement newly opened up, the able-bodied men unite together and construct one in an amazingly short period. Should its direction be through a swamp, a "corduroy road," as it is termed, has to be made. This term is I suppose derived from the ribbed or corded material of which trousers are made. They are constructed in the following manner:—Large quantities of brush and underwood are cut and flung down upon the swampy ground. Upon the top of this are placed, side by side, trunks of trees about 14 or 20 feet in length, and as nearly of a size as possible. Over these again, if the traffic is expected to be pretty brisk, earth and sods are thrown and left to be compacted by the waggons and teams which will eventually pass over it. Should any of my readers be desirous of forming some idea of the sensation produced through their organism by travelling over a "corduroy road," especially if it has been sometime in use, I would suggest to them to get into a Bath-chair and allow themselves to be dragged for a mile or two over the sleepers of a neighbouring railway.

Were some of our East Indian warriors who come home to the Old Country to reduce their livers at

some of our alkali fountains, to go to Canada instead, and take a daily drive in a "lumber waggon" over one of these backwood abominations, I would guarantee them a cure, providing the alternative be not a kill. I shall not forget, in a hurry, my first experience of a journey over one of these timber pontoons. I hung on with my hands to the wooden seat of our waggon, my feet played vigorously like castanets the "devil's tattoo" upon the floor of the springless conveyance, whilst my teeth rattled one against another like dice in a box; my hat was soon shaken off, and my body jarred and strained in every joint and ligament. The best of the joke was, my driver kept conversing with me all the time quite unconcernedly, expecting me to keep up a conversation with him as easily as if we were riding together in a carriage in Hyde Park. In the course of a few years some of the logs rot away; your waggon under these circumstances simply plunges to the "hules" of its wheels into the chasms, with a thud that will send you over the "whipple trees," or splinter bars. An accident like this will sometimes break a tire or a felloe of your wheels. The plank roads of the better settled districts make amends for the discomforts and decidedly alterative effects of these corduroy roads. They are constructed by pegging down 2-inch or

evenly sawn pine or deal planks, side by side over squared and securely laid down sleepers. The planks are long enough to permit of two vehicles passing with ease, and are all sawn to the same thickness. In some parts of the Colony these luxurious roads extend for miles, being kept in order by tolls taken every four or six miles. Even these roads, however, have their disadvantages. After a time should the funds of the Company who originated them fall low, and the repairs not be kept up, the planks here and there get worn out from constant traffic, and dangerous gaps are left, which, if the travellers are not very careful, will be the means of breaking their trap or throwing their horse. The gravel roads are certainly on the whole the best, if kept in proper repair and well covered with fine gravel. Tramways are now talked of in many parts, which will throw every other road into disrepute.

Among the other incidents of forest life, I have not described *in extenso* what are termed "forest bees." By a "bee," in forest parlance, is meant a collecting together of the settlers of a certain locality, in order to carry out by their combined efforts any undertaking which might be beyond the efforts of a single family or individual. There are what are termed "logging bees," "raising bees," and "sugar bees," among the male settlers; and "quilting bees," and

"apple-paring bees;" among the ladies of the settlement: we may term these "queen bees;" and great fun they all seem to have at these sociable gatherings. The men work hard all day long, and the barn or house rises, or the logs are rolled up into heaps, or the maple sap is boiled down into syrup, the syrup into molasses, and the molasses into sugar, the whisky disappearing all the while like magic. When the curtain of night is completely folded over the forest, tired with what to a stranger would appear almost superhuman exertion, (for the backwoodsmen do not "let the grass grow under their feet" when at work), they muster at the shanty, and, having well washed themselves, they all sit down, the head man presiding, to a sumptuous repast of meats, poultry, vegetables, pies, puddings, tarts, cakes, jams, cheese, salt risen bread, white as snow, with good wholesome tea and milk *ad libitum*. This over, pipes and tobacco are introduced, with plenty of good native whisky, and songs, tales, and jokes are the order of the hour. At the expiration of that time, the neighbouring ladies appear upon the scene, a violin is soon forthcoming, and dancing fills up the night. I well remember my first introduction to one of these forest carnivals. I was called up in the middle of the night to see a person who was suddenly taken ill at a house situated on a creek

a mile or two off. Upon my arrival I found a dance had been going on, and one of the young people had become very hysterical, which frightened the dancers out of their senses. I soon set their minds at ease, however, upon discovering the nature of the case, which I heartily wished afterwards I had not done, for as soon as my opinion was heard, screech went the fiddles again, and simultaneously a sort of kiss in the ring dance, known as "Prinkums," commenced most vigorously. I was carried, *nolens volens*, into the gyratory circle of buxom lasses, and was soon whirling round with them kissing and being kissed, as if we were all infected with the mistletoe mania. My good nature, as far as it went, assisted me to endure this novel, and to me, very disagreeable amusement, till I felt myself embraced by a lady who no doubt was usually a decorous, but was by no means a decorative member of society. Don Quixote himself could not have borne with perfect placidity such an encounter as hers. I seized my hat, as soon as I could release myself from her ursine hug, and with wild gestures of farewells, rushed out of the house, and jumping on my horse, which stood "hitched" in a neighbouring shed, I fairly bolted.

I will endeavour to describe the nature of the "Queen's Bees." The fairer portion of the community have as much enjoyment, and at the same time

make themselves quite as useful upon the occasion of a bee as the men. At what is termed a "quilting bee," the wives and daughters of the settlers meet at each other's houses, in order to manufacture counterpanes or quilts for the use of the family during the winter season. Of course a supply of these articles is not required every year, and therefore bees of this kind are not of such frequent occurrence, except the settlement be large. The quilt is made by making a sandwich of cotton or carded wool between pieces of new print, and sometimes old dresses, or other useless materials; and then stitching them through and through "criss-cross," like a diamonded window. And very warm and comfortable are these home-made bed coverings, and especially serviceable to those who cannot afford to spend much money in blankets.

An "Apple Bee" is for the peeling, slicing and stringing of apples for winter use. In almost every house and shanty you may see the rafters hung thickly with strings of these dried slices of apple, which make most delicious tarts and preserves. Little hand machines, like miniature turning-lathes, are used for paring and coring the apples, and it is extraordinary to witness the velocity with which the peel is thrown off in unbroken, evenly cut coils. The ladies all appear to make themselves happy at these

social gatherings, and naturally enough do a great deal of "talkee talkee," and pretty freely discuss the private and public affairs of the settlement, an amusement by no means peculiar to Canadian "Queen-Bees."

Whilst upon the subject of "Bees" I must mention the way in which the backwoodsman discovers honey in the forest. What is termed "Bee hunting" is a favourite pursuit with some woodsmen, and it requires an experienced eye to ensure success in the search. The sport, if such it may be termed, is carried on in the following manner.

Having marked a honey-bee into the forest, the hunter goes to the spot where his eye has lost sight of him. He then lights a few dead leaves on the top of a stump or fallen tree, and within a short distance of it deposits a little honey or syrup. In a little time a passing bee, attracted by the unusual smell, is arrested in its course, and flying round the spot soon discovers the bait laid for it. Having loaded itself with the nectar, it makes off in a straight line—hence the expression "to make a bee line"—in the direction of its store-house. The hunter (hunters are always expected of course to have keen eyes) marks him like his predecessor to the limit of his vision, and at that spot he repeats the original process. The eyes are shaded by the hand

expanded over them to assist them in concentrating their vision, in the same way as those who have not a piece of burnt glass look at an eclipse of the Sun. I should be thought to exaggerate were I to state the distance an experienced bee-hunter can follow the flight of the insect with his eye, but suffice it to say a great many yards. He must keep on enticing the bee to lead him to his fraternity, till he is at last gratified by seeing one incline upwards in his flight; he then knows that he is in the immediate neighbourhood of the "honey tree." Should any doubt exist in his mind as to the particular tree, if he applies his ear to a few of the trunks, he will soon detect, by the low humming sound, which contains the bees. I was asked one evening by a settler in Haldeman County, where for a few months I was living a shanty life, to accompany him, when the night had fairly set in, to a tree in the forest in which he had discovered honey. About ten o'clock three of us started with a large tub and lantern, each carrying an axe over his shoulder. After half an hour's walking we came to the hemlock which he had "blazed," a tree measuring nearly six feet in circumference. We soon set to work, but not being so experienced as professed woodsmen, we spent nearly three quarters of an hour in felling it. I shall not soon forget the tremendous crash it made

in its fall, nor how glad we were to hear the inevitable crack which announced the loss of its centre of gravity. We had in true Bush-fashion cut out two enormous notches on either side, each about two feet in height, thus bringing the trunk to a fine edged wedge, balanced vertically on its own stump. One stroke more, and we heard a rustling overhead, and felt a shudder pass through the giant's whole frame. This was the moment to take care of "number one," which we did by springing on one side of the falling tree, of course glancing our eye upwards to mark its inclination. Down it came with a crash that resounded for miles through the forest in the still night air, carrying with it a dozen other smaller ones growing in its line of descent, and leaving a gap as large as if it had been left by a hurricane. Now commenced our sport, the hemlock having snapped near its top, and disclosed the bees' nest in its interior. We had taken the precaution of tying string round the bottom of our trousers and the cuffs of our coats, in order to prevent the revengeful insects from invading our persons. Fortunately, however, the season was getting late, and the bees were not so active as is usual in the summer months; we escaped consequently with only a few stings, which the application of a little whisky inside and out soon cured. I do not exaggerate in the least when I say there

were tens of thousands of bees in the bottom of the tree; we had to shovel them away before we could get at the delicious honey, with which we soon filled our tubs. The way in which the settler separates the honey from the comb is by filling worsted stockings and flannel bags with it, and then hanging them up and allowing them to drip into crocks below. Bears are very fond of honey, and nature prompts them to eat all they can find before their hybernating season comes on in the latter part of October. So much saccharine food gives them a good coating of fat, which serves the double purpose of nourishing their bodies through the long winter, and supplying their blood with an excess of carbon, which serves to keep them in a state of lethargy.

CHAPTER VI.

Proper Season to Emigrate in—Addresses of Emigration Offices in London—List of Railroad Towns in the Dominion and Fares to them from London—Inducements held out in the different Sections of the Country—Comparison drawn between the prosperity of Ontario and the United States—Salt works—Petroleum Springs—Trade in the Oil—Ottawa, its Beauties, Parliament, and Buildings—Work in the Ottawa Valley for the Emigrants—Wooden Railroads in Quebec—Distance from Home.

It is of very great importance for emigrants to arrive in Canada in the spring, as early as navigation opens, which is generally about April. Arriving at this season he will just come in for spring-work, when wages are good and labour in great demand; but his main object must be to obtain permanent work by the year, so as to secure for himself a home for the winter. It must be borne in mind that, until he becomes acquainted with the ways of the country his services are not of so much value to the farmer as those of the more experienced labourer; he should therefore be particularly careful not to fall into the common error of refusing reasonable wages when offered to him on his first arrival. Should he reach the country utterly ig-

norant of what he ought to do, let him go at once to the Emigrant Office in Quebec. In England he may obtain all the information he requires at the office of Mr. Dixon, the Canadian Emigration Agent, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London; at the Grand Trunk Railway Offices, 21, Old Broad Street, City; Messrs. Allan, Bros., James Street, Liverpool; Messrs. J. & A. Allan, Glasgow; and at the British American Land Company's Office, 35½, New Broad Street, E.C.

I quote a list of some of the principal Railroad Stations in the Dominion, with the fares to each from London.

A List of Third Class Through Fares from London to the Principal Towns in Canada by Royal Mail Steamers leaving Liverpool every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and Saturday.

Children under Eight Years Half Fare, and under One Year, £1. 1s.

STATIONS IN CANADA.		Through Fare Third Class by Ship.
Name of Place.	Name of County or State.	
Barrie	Simcoe	£8 7 4
Belville	Hastings	7 16 6
Brockville	Leeds	7 11 2
Cobourg	Durham	7 17 2
Collingwood	Simcoe	8 9 6
Goderich	Huron	8 7 0
Hamilton	Wentworth	7 19 11
Ingersoll	Oxford	8 1 7

Kingston	Frontenac	7	13	2
London	Middlesex	8	2	6
Montreal	Montreal	7	2	8
Niagara Falls	Welland	7	18	3
Ottawa	Carleton	7	14	3
Peterborough	Peterborough	8	2	4
Port Hope	Durham	7	17	2
Quebec	Quebec	6	18	6
Richmond	Drummond	7	2	8
Sarnia	Lambton	8	3	6
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	7	7	2
Stratford	Oxford	8	2	6
Toronto	York	7	19	2
Woodstock	Oxford	8	1	7

An arrangement has been made lately with the Cunard vessels to carry Emigrants to Boston, whence they will travel per rail to Hamilton or Toronto for the same fare as is charged by the Quebec route. Farm hands will find plenty of work just now in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, Toronto, and Peterborough.

The Eastern Townships in that part of Canada south-east of the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, form chiefly a grazing country, the soil being suited for stock raising. There is a good deal of mining work and quarrying going on there at this time (1870).

That portion of the Province between Lakes Erie and Ontario is the best farming county in the whole Dominion.

According to the census of 1861, Ontario produced 2,000,000 bushels of wheat more than the State of New York, 28,000 acres having been sown in Ontario more than in the whole of that American State, whilst the average of oats per acre in Ontario is 31 bushels, that in the State of New York is 17; and whilst in nine years the population in the Province of Ontario increased 45.65 per cent. that of the whole of the United States in ten years showed an increase of about 35.38 per cent.

I do not make these statements with the object of producing the least feeling of jealousy, but just now we hear so much from a certain class of persons, whose sympathies tend towards the States, of the superior attraction there for the Emigrant, that I think it right to tell them a few plain truths which cannot be contradicted. I would compare the mortality of Ontario with that in the United States. In the former we find there are 71 deaths in every 10,000, while the average for the whole of Canada is 98. In the latter there are 124. In England the rate is 211, just about 3 to 1 of deaths in the Province of Ontario. The increase in population in the Dominion is about 2.67 per cent. or 0.60 per cent. greater than in the United States, and from 1 to 3 per cent. greater than in the European States.

Between Lakes Erie and Huron are the Salt

mining districts. This precious commodity is found near Goderich. It is obtained by evaporating the brine from wells sunk to a great depth, and is exceedingly good for table use, being found by chemical analysis to be almost of perfect purity. As evidence of its quality, it may be mentioned that it received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the first prize at the New York State-fair in the same year.

Although the manufacture has only been carried on two or three years, there is now produced a great deal more salt than is required for consumption in the province of Ontario, and large quantities will consequently be exported. In November, 1866, the manufacture was 45 barrels per day; in August, 1867, it was 90 barrels, and now it is upwards of 300 barrels per day. Over 70,000 dollars have been expended, 13 wells are now sunk, and 200 kettles are in operation.

The country extending from the north end of Lake Simcoe to Bobcageon, near the town of Peterborough, is very sterile; to the north of that ridge, however, the land is very good.

Petroleum is another source of wealth in Canada. For a few years so many rapid fortunes were made in this natural production, that if you met a handsomer equipage than usual in any of our large towns,

or heard of a man who was leading a more luxurious life than his neighbours, you would immediately conclude he had "Struck Ile." The first springs were struck at Oil Springs, County of Lambton, in 1862, and by March, 1863, over four million gallons had been obtained. Other regions have also yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities. Bothwell and Petrolea, the former in County Kent, the latter in Lambton, are now the most productive springs. In 1867, 130 wells were sunk with success, which yielded 120,000 barrels and 200,000 tanks of the oil. Canada herself requires for consumption 120,000 barrels, so that there is ample surplus for exportation. For some time the American oil kept the Canadian out of the market, our ingenious neighbours having discovered a method of deodorisation. A like process has, however, been lately discovered by the Canadians, so that the oil yielded by their wells having a greater illuminating power, and being less explosive, now finds a much more ready sale. Large refineries have been erected, and when the export trade is fully established it will become of great value to Canada.

There is one part of the Dominion about which I have said but little, although it has now become one of the most important places in the British possessions. I allude to Ottawa, formerly called Bytown,

after Colonel Bye, of the Royal Engineers, who constructed the famous Rideau Canal, which connects Ottawa with Lake Ontario. This town has been elevated from its humble position of a backwood village to an important city, owing to its central position, natural beauties, splendid river adapted for the navigation of vessels, the richness of the country by which it is surrounded, and many other advantages. It has been chosen as the seat of government for the Dominion. The Parliament Houses are one of the sights of Canada, being built of grey-stone of very handsome architectural design, at an almost fabulous cost. It is said that no city in the world can boast of such magnificent waterfalls as Ottawa. I will quote what Charles Mackay says of them in his "Life and Liberty in America," after he had witnessed all the beauties of America:—

"The two falls of the Rideau into the Ottawa, at "the commencement of the suburb of New Edin-"burgh, would be of themselves objects of great "beauty and grandeur, were they not eclipsed by the "Chaudière, or falls of the Ottawa; a cataract that "possesses many features of sublimity, which even "the great Niagara itself cannot surpass. To stand "upon the rock below the Saw Mill, looking down "the boiling and foaming flood below the suspension "bridge that spans the fearful abyss, is to behold a

"scene of greater turbulence, if not of greater ma-
"jesty than Niagara can show, with all its world of
"waters. The river does not pass precipitously
"over a sudden impediment as at Niagara, but
"rushes down a longitudinal plane, intersected by
"ledges of rock, with a fury that turns giddy the
"brain of those who gaze too long and earnestly
"upon the spectacle, and that no power of painter
"or poetic genius can describe. . . . . .

"If Niagara* may claim to be the first and noblest
"cataract in the world, the Chaudière at Ottawa may
"claim to rank as second; and if ever the day comes
"when American travel shall be as fashionable and
"attractive as travel in Europe, no one will cross
"the Atlantic without paying a visit to the multi-
"tudinous waterfalls of Canada, or think his journey
"complete unless he has visited both Niagara and
"the Ottawa."

I am sorry to say that the vast number of saw-mills which are at work unceasingly above the Falls, are defacing the natural features of this "Hell of waters." The stream is becoming perceptibly

* According to the Indian pronunciation of "Niagara," Goldsmith, in his "Traveller," is right in his emphasis—

"Where wild Oswego spreads his swamps around,
And Niagára stuns with thundering sound."

shallower, owing to the immense deposit of chips and saw-dust and other refuse which is floated down from them. A large accumulation of saw-logs and useless timber-lumber add their share to the general untidiness of the stream and its banks. But all this is an evidence of wealth, and spectators must not be too fastidious, as tourists don't generally look upon nature through a Dutchman's spectacles. This collection of debris is becoming a very serious matter, and the attention of the authorities is already drawn to the impediment thus offered to the navigation.

These myriads of saw-logs are floated down from up the country, and conveyed to the lower river by means of a huge "slide," which has been constructed by the side of the cataract. One of the principal amusements the tourist has in prospect when he visits Ottawa is running the slide on a raft. The Prince of Wales entered into the amusement with great gusto on the occasion of his late visit.

The river Ottawa, which falls into the St. Lawrence at the western extremity of the Island of Montreal, divides the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Its length is 600 miles, running from north-west to south-east. One of its tributaries, the Gatineau, is 300 miles long. These magnificent rivers, with their tributaries, drain nearly 30,000 square

miles of territory. In 1861 the population of the valley of the Ottawa comprised 41,000, this year nearly 60,000, half French and half English. Of late the Germans have founded a settlement there, and appear to enjoy great prosperity. It will be remembered that I alluded to the plodding nature and consequent success of these foreign emigrants in a previous chapter.

There is another source of employment only just now offered to able-bodied men in Canada, and that is the construction of wooden railroads. These novel institutions are now in course of construction in several parts of Quebec province, and in the eastern townships south-east of the St. Lawrence. No less than seven companies have been already started at Quebec and Sherbrooke. The cost of the road is 5000 dols. or about £1000 per mile; the cost of the ordinary railroads amounting to 3000 dols. or £6000 per mile. The idea originated in Norway, and was taken up by the enterprising Americans, from whom the people of Quebec "cribbed" it. An interest of 3 per cent. is guaranteed by the Province upon the sum expended upon every mile of railway built. No line must be less than fifteen miles in length, and the subsidy is guaranteed for twenty years.

Quebec is only 2649 miles from Liverpool by the Straits of Belle Isle, and 2808 by Cape Race;

whilst Boston is 2895, and New York is 3095. 865 miles of the Belle Isle route is in the waters of the St. Lawrence, leaving only 1823 miles of ocean navigation. Vessels drawing twenty feet of water can ascend the river to Montreal, 986 miles from Belle Isle; the Straits separating Newfoundland from Labrador.

CHAPTER VII.

Military Organization of the Dominion—Unsuccessful attempt of the Fenians to invade Canadian territory—Pluck of Canadians fully appreciated by their brethren in the "Old Country"—Proposal of Lord Caernarvon's to return them a Vote of Thanks—Why the Lords rejected it.

A FEW words relating to the Military Organization of the Dominion may perhaps be interesting to my readers. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," is an old saying, very applicable to the murderous and cowardly attacks made of late upon the peaceful Colonists by those poor deluded creatures the Fenians; seeing that their attempted incursions upon the frontier of Canada have forced her Government into thoroughly organizing the Militia and Volunteers, thereby placing the Colony upon a safer footing, and preparing it for the withdrawal of Her Majesty's forces. It is to be hoped that for the future our neighbours in the United States will show themselves more energetic in preventing the Fenians maturing their plots against Canada upon American soil, and thereby save the Colony the anxiety, expense, and great inconvenience to the

public of a general resort to arms to repel these troublesome invaders. This is not the first time they have acted in this unneighbourly manner. The Canadians feel, if the English Parliament does not, that something more should have been done by the Washington Government than quietly to stand by till all the Fenian plans were concocted, and the invasion made, and then, when the mischief was done, to send a cab to the front to carry off the defeated quasi-general, the chief actor in the military burlesque.

During the year 1869 the law respecting the Militia and defence of Canada was carried into effect, and the organization contemplated under its provisions has by this law assumed a practical form. The Militia consists of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 and upwards, and under 60, not exempted by law, being British subjects by birth and naturalization; but in case of "levy en masse" being made by Her Majesty, all the male inhabitants of the Dominion may be called upon to serve.

The male population liable to service as Militiamen are divided into four classes :—

Class I. Comprises those between the ages of 18 years and 30, who are unmarried, or widowers without children.

Class II. Those between 30 and 45 who are unmarried, or widowers without children.

Class III. Those between 18 and 45 who are married, or widowers with children.

Class IV. Those between 45 and 60.

In the above order they may be called out to serve.

The Militia is divided into Active and Reserve Militia. The Active consists of the *Volunteer*, the *Regular*, and the *Marine Militia*. The Reserve consists of all those men who are not included in the *Active Militia*.

The four Provinces are divided into nine Military districts.

The law provides for annual drill for 40,000 men and officers, in addition to officers of Reserve Militia, for not less than eight, nor more than sixteen days, the number being regulated by the money-vote of Parliament in each year.

The following persons are exempt from enrolment and active service at any time—judges, clergy, and ministers of religion of all denominations, professors and religious teachers, wardens, keepers and guards of the penitentiary, persons disabled by bodily injury, the only son of a widow being her only support; and the following, though enrolled, shall be exempt from service except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, viz.—half-pay or retired officers of Her Majesty's army, seafaring men and sailors

actually employed in their calling, pilots and apprentice pilots, masters of public and common schools actually engaged in teaching. The Active Militia are to be organized from time to time, clothed and armed with breech-loading rifles, and equipped ready to take the field at a short notice. According to the latest return the Active Militia number 43,077 men, viz.—Cavalry, 1500; Field Batteries, 750; Garrison Artillery, 3500; Naval Brigade, 233; Rifles and Infantry, 37,094.

A scheme is now on foot for the formation of a small standing army, consisting of three battalions —one for Ontario, one for Quebec, and one for the Marine Provinces. The Government will, I believe, take it into consideration this session.

The Canadians fully appreciate the compliments paid them by their countrymen at home upon their gallant conduct in repelling the attacks made upon their thriving and peaceful colony in this last year by the Fenians from America. They have clearly proved that although they have left the Mother-Country to form a new nationality of their own, they have still the innate pluck of "those Britishers that come on like a red brick wall in a charge," to quote a remark a friend of mine heard an American prisoner make in the year of the rebellion, 1837.

A little disappointment, however, was felt at first

when the Canadians heard how Lord Caernarvon's proposal in the House of Lords for a vote of thanks had been rejected. I have quoted the following from the *Halifax Express*, which fully explains the difficulty in which the Lords were placed :—

"The despatch of this morning, announcing that "the Lords had refused to thank the Canadians for "the promptitude and courage which they exhibited "in beating off the Fenians may cause some surprise "among those who do not see the cause of the refusal, "and may afford some matter of rejoicing to those "who insist on an unpleasant construction upon it. "It will be observed that the proposal to thank the "Canadians was made by Lord Caernarvon, who "has made himself conspicuous as a most determined "opponent of the Government policy in regard to "the Colonies. We quite agree in much of what "Lord Caernarvon has said; and wish that his pro-"posal in this case, a proposal in itself at once so "graceful and so worthy of acceptance, could have "been put in such a manner as would insure its "acceptance by the Lords. But Lord Caernarvon "is so determined, so sleepless, and busy an oppo-"nent of the Government, that any proposition "coming from him is looked upon as a device of "the enemy, and is treated accordingly. His pro-"posal in this case was one which placed the Lords

"in a delicate position, and there was nothing to do "but negative it.

"We may take it for granted that Lord Caer- "narvon did not spare to condemn the neglect of "the Government, and the Government could not, "therefore, pass a vote of censure on itself. If on "the first reading of the despatch our readers should "feel a flush of anger, a little consideration will "show them that not the Lords but Lord Caer- "narvon should bear the weight of condemnation. "It was he who exposed the Dominion to the danger "of a seeming insult—a danger so great that it "could not have been avoided except by a humilia- "tion of the Government; and we could not expect "that. The despatch, then, means that Lord Caer- "narvon, with the best of motives, may be, but with "a certain amount of suspicion attaching to him, "introduced an impertinent motion which the House "of Lords in self-defence was compelled to ne- "gative, not intending the smallest offence to the "Colonies."

SECTION III.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM EMIGRANTS.

As I consider the true position of our emigrant in Canada is best gathered from reports sent home by those already out there, I insert the following letters from emigrants who have this year settled in different sections of the country.

"London, Ontario, Canada West, Oct. 3.

"*To the Editor of the Standard.*

"SIR,—Amidst the din of war and bloodshed, perhaps a few words from the heart of our peaceful colony of Canada will not be deemed amiss. I have undertaken a long and arduous journey to see for myself whether emigrants from the old country are progressing satisfactorily. Most thankful am I to report favourably of their present good positions and their future prospects. I find the country prosperous, with every facility for emigrants to advance in life. All at first experience troubles and difficulties, but after a short residence most are contented and happy. The number of those who disparage the good results of emigration are comparatively small

and insignificant. I have travelled much in Canada, and am convinced that this is an especially good country for a poor man. Any industrious, sober, and persevering person after seven years work generally acquires a good position, and has money in the savings' bank. The system of giving 200 acres of land free to married people, and 100 for all over 18, is working well. The government here is not quite alive to the great benefits of emigration, and they would do well to encourage it more liberally, and let the people in the old country know there is work and food here for all who are willing to labour in any calling or occupation. To the patrons of emigration, I would urge them to proceed in this blessed work, and collect funds to send out many more respectable but poor people, who have scarce any work to support life with. None need starve here. There are no workhouses or stone-yards, and most of the inhabitants seem happy, contented, and prosperous. Praying God to abundantly bless this glorious movement in aiding our unemployed out to this prosperous country,

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"A. STYLEMAN HERRING."

St. Paul's, Clerkenwell.

"45, Colebrooke Row, North Islington, Nov. 28, 1870.

"SIR,—My impressions of Canada are favourable, especially as regards the prospects of the working classes. Labour I found was good and fairly paid for. I met men whom I knew in London in a state of poverty and misery, now living in comfortable circumstances. All must work, and work hard too; but every stroke of the axe brings a man nearer to independence.

"Land was cheap and abundant. The Ontario Government offers 200 acres free to every married settler, and 100 to all over eighteen years. A handy man from Islington I met in the Parry Sound district, with 500 acres thus acquired, and who spoke most cheeringly of his prospects as a backwoods farmer.

"As a general rule the immigrant of the last two years are happy, comfortable, and contented. The wealth of Canada is undoubtedly in her land, and I found those immigrants who boldly located themselves on the land, had made more substantial progress than those who would stick to the towns. The great curse of Canada is its whisky and other drinks. If a man takes to drinking he soon falls under it, either as an inmate of a lunatic asylum, or as an outcast of society. I travelled during this "fall"

through the Moskoka (free grant district), and found about 60 per cent good land. They are opening up this district, and a rail is expected to penetrate to Bracebridge, and even beyond. This, with the water carriage, will soon make this locality well filled in. Abont 100,000 acres have been located since April last. Mostly by the sons of Canadian farmers or immigrants of one or more years standing.

"The Canadian Government are being aroused by the almost universal voice of the people to promote emigration. They might soon populate Canada, and she wants it badly enough. About 40,000 have settled in the Dominion during the past two years.

"At present, when an emigrant arrives at Quebec, if he is in needy circumstances, the Government Emigration Association forward him and his family directly to the spot where work is to be had. This the Government gathers from the municipal authorities. Emigrants are well cared for, and everything is made as comfortable as circumstances will allow.

"I would advise every emigrant or traveller to take with them a pocket filter (Atkins, Fleet Street, London) as the water is treacherous. The free school system works admirably. The churches are well supported, and the ministers zealous.

"Their Post Office system (especially for delivery)

wants reforming.* Perhaps a prohibitive law to prevent any matches except those which strike only on paper of a chemical nature (like Byant and May's) would prevent those terrible conflagrations which are a terror to every neighbourhood, as I witnessed at Ottawa this fall.

I am more and more convinced (after travelling 6000 miles in Canada, and visiting many districts and people) I say I am more convinced that emigration is a blessing to both countries, and most sincerely do I hope to see it extended.

"I can only say, after helping 1700 poor but worthy people to emigrate, I can confidently recommend Canada as a place worthy of the notice of farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers.

"I remain yours sincerely,

"A. STYLEMAN HERRING."

A Woolwich Dockyard Emigrant writes home as follows:—

"We arrived at Kingston on a Sunday, and landed several emigrants, and we went ashore for two hours. It is a very clean, nice place, and the further we went the better we liked it. We reached Toronto

* This opinion is contrary to the author's experience.

on a Monday—three weeks from the day of starting from Woolwich. We were well received, and supplied with breakfast and dinner, after which I was draughted off to Aurora, about thirty miles from Toronto. There are two more families with us, and we are going to take a house between us until we can arrange matters better. I am going to try my hand this afternoon at what they call 'lumbering,' which is stacking timber. Men are very scarce hereabouts, and there is room for a great many. I don't know what money I am to get. I shall make some arrangement with the 'Boss' when I see how I can manage it. The people about here are very friendly, and though I have only been here a few hours I feel quite at home. A young woman can do well out here. No matter what port they call at, they can meet with good masters at liberal wages. It is a beautiful country. No one at home can conceive the splendid prospect of the lakes, with hundreds of little islands dotted here and there. We stayed at an hotel last night, and the poor little child was so pleased to be undressed, for we had none of us properly undressed since we came from England. House rent is very cheap here—two dollars a month. I don't think I need send any more letters, for I could only tell them the same news, and I am sure you will use your best endeavours to give them all

the information in your power. There is plenty to do—foundries, boiler-shops, and other trades. Please to tell everybody you know if they have a mind to come out here, and they are willing to work and keep from the public-house, they need never go short of a meal or a dollar in their pockets."—*Greenwich and Deptford Chronicle.*

"Ingersoll, Canada West, August 3.

"DEAR MR. LYNN,—I write you a few lines thanking you for the advice you gave me before I left England. I find this a fine country. I think I can do well here if I could only get my wife and children here. I have six children, and I believe we could all live for very little more than what I pay for board and lodging, which is 2 dollars 75 cents. a week. Do you think there are any means by which I could get them out? If there is, I would pay the passage-money back by instalments. I am sure there would be more charity in sending them here than some they have sent here. I have seen some that were sent out by a Society dissatisfied and grumbling, and I think very ungrateful for all that has been done for them. I don't know what they want; provisions here are very cheap, and we live on the very best of everything. The working people

in England cannot live in the way they do here; they could not afford it.

"I have been now here two months. I wish I had come ten years ago, but better late than never. I send this in a letter to my wife, she will forward it to you from Gateshead, where she is living, (or scarcely living compared with the living here.) Will you be kind enough to write a few lines to her in answer. She will send her address to you.

"I am, dear Sir, respectfully,

"JAMES WARDHAUGH."

To W. F. Lynn, Esq.

"Gatineau Mills, Chelsea, near Ottawa, Canada.
May 31, 1870.

"DEAR SIR,—According to promise I take the first opportunity to write to let you know how I have got on since I came out. I was rather disappointed I did not see you again on board the "Prussian," at Liverpool, for I wished to tell you about a person who wants to come out, but I will do so here.

"After a pleasant passage we got into Quebec on the 3rd inst. and up here on the 6th. I commenced work here on the 7th, and like it very well. We

work rather long hours, but I am getting used to that. I like the country very well so far, and think I shall continue to do so.

"Agricultural hands are much wanted, and would meet with immediate employment here at wages ranging from twelve to sixteen dollars per month with board, the year through. If you know any good strong labourers coming out, advise them to come up to Ottawa. Mr. Wills will soon find them employment. He told me the demand for agriculturalists far exceeds the supply. Twenty or thirty smart active young men could find employment up at these mills, as we are very busy, working both day and night with changes of hands. Previous knowledge would not be necessary, only they must make up their minds to work, and they will soon get to like it. I like the work better than I did the first week, as I am getting more used to it.

"If you come over this summer do not return without seeing these mills, for you will find them worthy of a visit I can assure you. I should be pleased to see you and to give you any information that lay in my power.

"The bearer of this, Mr. Richard Forrow, I wish specially to recommend to your notice. He is very anxious to come out with his family, but has not the means to do so himself. He is a carpenter by

trade, a Christian man, and a total abstainer from all intoxicating liquors. If you can meet with anyone who would assist in sending him and his family out I will advance £8. or £10. towards this desirable object, and gladly be responsible for the repayment of the remainder. I know you are acquainted with gentlemen interested in emigration, and I think this a case which fully deserves the attention of the benevolent. Will you kindly use your best exertions on his behalf and get them out if possible. Mr. F. will communicate any further particulars you may wish to know, and I shall be pleased if you can get them sent out here. If I can be of service to you in any way, either by collecting information, or otherwise, I shall be glad. You are at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you please, if you can gain anything that will be of service to emigrants by it; but I would *not like my name or address to appear in print.* Allow me to thank you kindly for the trouble you have taken on my behalf, and trust you will be able to do something for Mr. Forrow.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"* * * *

"To W. F. Lynn, Esq."

"Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1870.

"DEAR SIR,—Feeling sure that you would be glad to hear of the welfare of the emigrants sent out by you in the ship 'Germany,' I now write to let you know that I and my mate Joe Warratt have both got employment at Ingersoll, and like it very much, although the wages are not what we expected to find them; but provisions are very cheap and the country very healthy. The only difficulty I have now is getting my wife and children out before the winter sets in. I have sent her to you and should feel very grateful if you could in any way assist me in getting her out, and give her all the instructions that lay in your power. I have two children, one under 12 months, the other 3 years old, and I should feel grateful for any assistance you could render.

"The general prices of wages are,—mechanics, one dollar and a quarter to one dollar and a half; labourers, one dollar per day. Provisions are,—meat, 4*d.* per lb., butter, 8*d.* per lb., potatoes, 1*s.* 8*d.* per bushel, flour, 1*d.* per lb.

"All manufactured goods are expensive. House rent, three dollars to six dollars per month.

"I remain, yours very respectfully,

"THOMAS MITCHELL.

"To W. F. Lynn, Esq."

"Hamilton, Canada West, May 5, 1870.

"DEAR WILLIAM,—We received your letter when we were lying in the river. * * * * We hope when you receive this you will be thinking of coming out, and will come to us. This is a beautiful place and plenty of work; if you were here you could get work at painting; Alfred would have taken a job if he had not gone with his father, where your uncle agreed for his work. There was another gentleman sent for him; there is plenty of work here for people that will work, but it is of no use for any one to come out here if they will not work, they had better stay at home. When you come bring all you can—bring your beds and your carpet if you can, and your crockery. No clothing unmade, for perhaps they will open your box; they did not open mine. Bring as much money as you can. Clothing as cheap here as it is at home; but they tell me it does not last quite as long.

"I remain, your affectionate mother,

"M. A. DAVIS."

APPENDIX.

PATENT LAWS APPLYING TO CANADA.

General Rules for Canada.

1. There is no necessity for any personal appearance at the Patent Office, unless specially called for by order of the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, every transaction being carried on by writing.

2. In every case the applicant or depositor of any paper is responsible for the merits of his allegations and of the validity of the instruments furnished by him or his agent.

3. The correspondence is carried on with the applicant, or with the agent who has remitted or transmitted the papers to the office, but with one person only.

4. All papers are to be clearly and neatly written on foolscap paper, and every word of them is to be distinctly legible, in order that no difficulty should be met with in the taking cognizance of, and in registering and copying them.

5. All communications are to be addressed in the following words:—"*To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.*"

6. As regards proceedings not specially provided for

in the following forms, any form being conformable to the letter and spirit of the laws will be accepted, and if not so conformable will be returned for correction.

Copyright.

7. An application for the Registration of a copyright shall be made after the following form, when the applicant is a resident of Canada:

To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:—I, (*name of person*) being a resident of Canada, and now residing in the (*city, town, parish, township or locality,*) in the Province of Ontario (*Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, as the case may be,*) hereby declare that I am the Proprietor of the (*book, map, chart, statuary, &c. &c. as the case may be*) called (*title of the book, map, &c. &c. as the case may be,*) and hereby request the Registration of the same, and for that purpose I herewith forward the fee required by the Copyright Act of 1868, together with two copies of the (*book, map, chart, &c., as the case may be;* and *if the object is a painting, a sculpture, or any other work of art, a written description of such work of art.*)

In testimony thereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.

(*Place and date.*)

(*Signature of the Proprietor.*)

(*Signature of the two witnesses.*)

To the United States.

All persons may take patents provided the invention has not been in public use for more than two years.

No discrimination is made against Canadians. The law requiring foreigners to put their inventions on sale within eighteen months is abolished.

Assignments void, as against a subsequent purchaser, unless recorded within three months from date.

All cases can be appealed from the Commissioner to the District Court, except interference cases.

In cases where a patent is refused by the District Court, an appeal by bill in equity may be taken.

Disclaimers may be filed.

Designs may be taken by all persons—no discriminations. This will enable foreign manufacturers to protect themselves against having their designs copied, which has hitherto been quite extensively practised in this country, especially in the production of textile goods.

Trade-marks may also be protected by firms or individuals, $25 for thirty years, with right of renewal.

The above are the more important changes made by the new law. They are simple, and on the whole commendable.

Railroad Fares in English Money, from Quebec to the Principal Towns in Canada.

		£	s.	d.
Quebec to	Richmond	0	4	2
„	Montreal	0	4	2
„	Sherbrooke	0	8	8
„	Prescott	0	12	8
„	Brookville	0	12	8
„	Ottawa	0	15	9
„	Kingston	0	14	8
„	Coburg	0	18	8
„	Port Hope	0	18	8
„	Peterboro', change at Port Hope	1	3	10
„	Lindsay	1	2	10
„	Toronto	1	0	8
„	Hamilton	1	2	9
„	Woodstock	1	7	10
„	London	1	4	0
„	Galt	1	5	10
„	Stratford	1	4	0
„	Sarnia	1	7	0
„	Barrie, change at Toronto	1	8	10

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„ *Germany*	„ *Damascus*	„ *Ottawa*
„ *Saint David*	„ *European*	„ *Saint Andrew*
„ *Norway*	„ *Sweden*	„ *Saint Patrick*
„ *Assyrian*	„ *Caspian*	

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LIVERPOOL TO PORTLAND EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

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Steerage Passage, £6. 6*s*, to either Portland, Quebec, Boston, or New York, including a liberal supply of cooked provisions.

A few intermediate berths at £9. 9*s*.

Baggage taken from the Ocean Steam Ships to the Railway Cars free of expense.

For Freight or Passage apply—In Glasgow, to J. & A. Allan; in London, to Montgomerie and Greenhorne, 17, Gracechurch Street; in Londonderry, to Allan Brothers & Co., Foyle Street; in Quebec, to Allans, Rae, & Co.; in Montreal, to H. & A. Allan; or in Liverpool, to Allan Brothers and Co., Alexandra Buildings, James Street, and 85, Foyle Street, Londonderry.

During the Summer Months—from beginning of April until the first week in November—the steamers go to Quebec instead of Portland, the same railway facilities being in operation there.

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Great Western of Canada	. B. Baker .	. 126, Gresham House.
Buffalo and Lake Huron	. Thomas Short	. Great Winchester St. Buildings.
Welland . . .	. H. D. Stead	. 2, Queen St. Place.
Great Northern of Canada	. T. Cutbill .	. 13, Gresham Street.
RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANIES.		
Canada Company .	. G. Molineux	. 1, East India Avenue, E.C.
British North American Association . . .	. Irving Hare	. 118, Pall Mall.

Railway and Land Companies.	Secretaries.	Offices.
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	W. Aggas	1, King's Arms Yard.
British American Land Company	A. H. Brown	35½, New Broad St.
Canadian Land and Emigration Company	H. W. Crace	84, Gresham House.
British Columbia Spar, Lumber, &c., Company	H. W. Crace	85, Gresham House.
Vancouver Coal Mining and Land		2, St. Mildred's Ct. E.C.
Colonial Securities Company	A. R. Roche	80, Lombard Street.
Trust and Loan Company of U. C.	F. Fearon	65, Moorgate Street.
Canada Landed Credit Company	Brunton & Sons, (Agents)	Auction Mart Chambers.
Canadian Loan and Investment Company	H. E. Bennett (Man.)	120, Chancery Lane.
Hudson's Bay Company	W. G. Smith	19, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
West Canada Mining Company	W. G. Williams	6, Queen St. Place, E.C.
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Bank of British North America	C. M'Nab	124, Bishopsgate St.
Bank of Montreal	Agents — Union Bank of London	Within
Steam.		
British Colonial Steam	R. Cumming	3, White Lion Court, E.C.
Montreal Ocean Steam	Montgomerie and Co. (Agents)	17, Gracechurch St.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE DOMINION, EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1868.

Produce of the Mine:—Gold bearing Quartz; Copper; Copper Ore; Coal; Lead Ore; Iron Ore; Antimony Ore; Manganese; Pig and Scrap Iron; Stone; Mineral or Earth Oil; other Articles.

Produce of the Fisheries:—Salmon—Fresh; Smoked; Pickled; Canned. Fish—Preserved and Spiced; Salted, dry; Salted, wet; Smoked; Fresh; Oil; Furs or Skins of; Products of Fish.

Animals and their Products:—Horses; Horned Cattle; Swine; Sheep; Poultry; Bacon and Hams; Beef; Beeswax; Bones; Butter, Cheese and Lard; Mutton; Eggs; Feathers; Furs—dressed and undressed; Hides; Horns and Hoofs; Honey; Pork; Sheep's Pelts; Tallow; Tongues; Venison; Wool; other Articles.

Agricultural Products:—Balsam; Barley and Rye; Barley—Pot and Pearl; Beans; Bran; Flax; Flax Seed; Flour and Meal; Fruit—Green; Hay; Hemp; Hops; Indian Corn; Malt; Maple Sugar; Oats; Peas; other Seeds; Tobacco; Vegetables; Wheat.

Produce of the Forest:—Ashes—Pot; Pearl; Timber—Ash; Birch; Elm; Maple; Oak; White Pine; Red Pine; Tamaric; Walnut; Basswood, Butternut, and Hickory; Standard Staves; other Staves; Battens; Knees; Scantling; Treenails; Deals; Deal Ends; Planks and Boards; Spars and Masts; Handspikes; Lath and Lathwood; Firewood; Saw Logs and Shingle

Bolts; Saw Logs for Duty at $1 per M. feet; Shingles; Sleepers and Railroad Ties; Oars; other Woods.

Manufactures:—Books; Biscuit; Candles and Soap; Carriages; Cottons; Furs; Glass; Ground Plaster and Lime; Hardware; Grindstones; Indian Rubber; Indian Barkwork; Leather; Linen; Machinery; Musical Instruments; Oil Cake; Rags; Starch; Straw; Sewing Machines; Sugar Boxes; Tobacco; Wood; Woollens; Extract of Hemlock Bark; Ale, Beer and Cider; Whisky; other Spirits; Vinegar.

	Dollars.
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES . .	302,280
Ships built at Quebec during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868. 32—22,722 Tons at 37 dollars per Ton	837,592
Coin and Bullion	4,866,168
RECAPITULATION:	
Produce of the Mine	1,446,857
Ditto Fisheries	3,357,510
Ditto Forest	18,262,170
Animals and their Products	6,893,167
Agricultural Products	12,871,055
Manufactures	1,572,546
Other Miscellaneous Articles	302,280
Ships built at Quebec during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868. 32—22,722 Tons at 37 dollors per Ton	837,592
Total Produce of the Dominion . .	45,543,177
Coin and Bullion	4,866,168
Goods not Produce of the Dominion . . .	4,196,821
Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec . .	2,961,722
Grand Total of Exports for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868 . . .	57,567,888

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION FOR 1870.

A return has been issued showing the value of the imports and exports of the Dominion, for the eleven months ending the 31st of May, 1870, and the duties paid thereon, as compared with the returns for a similar period in 1869. The figures are highly satisfactory, and indicate a large increase in the trade of the country.

The total imports in 1870 were sixty-four millions seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars, as against sixty-one millions four hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and three dollars in 1869—being an increase of three millions two hundred and sixty-three thousand and seventy-five dollars. In every Province there is an increase, except Nova Scotia, where the decrease amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars in the value of her importations, though she shows a handsome increase in the amount of duties collected. The total duties collected in the Dominion on imports in 1870 was eight millions five hundred and three thousand five hundred and forty dollars, as against seven millions six hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and four dollars in 1869—being an increase of $875,136. Every Province shows an increase in duties, and it is likely that the total increase for the year will amount to considerably over a million dollars.

The total value of exports for the eleven months is set

down at $60,073,172. In 1869 the exports amounted to but $48,358,971. We therefore have the large increase of $11,714,201 in our export trade. The duties on exports amount to $29,887, being $23,028 more than in 1869, when they amounted to but $6,859.

Though our imports are still greater than our exports, the difference between them is much less than it was last year. In 1869 the imports were over thirteen millions more than the exports; while, for the eleven months in 1870, the difference amounted to but four and a half millions. This is one of the most gratifying features of the statement. It indicates increased activity in the development of the resources of the country. At this rate the tide will in another year be found in our favour, and we shall be selling to the outside world more than we are buying from it. A more conclusive indication of prosperity than this could not be furnished.—*Telegraph.*

"CHIPS" FOR THE BACKWOODSMAN.

A Simple Weather Glass.

This little instrument is prepared in the following way:—Take a glass about three inches in length and one inch in diameter, and fill it up nearly to the top with the following liquid:—"Two parts camphor, one part nitrate of potash, and one part sal ammonia, and dissolve in strong spirits of wine; then add water until you have partially precipitated the camphor.

The extremity of the tube can be left open or hermetically closed. The glass tube thus prepared is then fixed in a horizontal position against the wall or a board.

The changes in the weather are thus indicated :—

1st. If the weather is to be fine, the composition of the substance will remain entirely at the bottom part of the tube, and the above liquid will be perfectly clear and transparent.

2nd. Before the weather changes to become rainy, the precipitate will rise by degrees, and small crystallizations, similar in shape to stars, will be seen to move about in the liquid.

3rd. When a storm is imminent, the precipitate will nearly all rise to the top of the tube, assuming the shape of a leaf, or an assemblage of crystals; the liquid will appear to be in a state of effervescence. This change very often takes place 24 hours before the change in the weather.

4th. The side from which the wind will blow in a squall will also be indicated through the direction and the elevation of the crystallization in the tube, the crystallization always forming on the side from which the wind will blow.

5th. In the winter season the crystallization will maintain itself higher in the tube; snowy and freezing weather are also indicated by the particles of the substance floating in the liquid and assuming the shape of long hairy needles.

6th. In summer time, the weather being dry and warm, the crystallization will have a tendency to remain lower in the tube, and the liquid will also be more transparent.

The amount of crystallized particles which will be seen floating in the liquid is a sure indication of fine or bad weather, but will depend entirely on the suddenness of the change in the weather which is to take place, acting in the most energetic way on the composition above described. The value of this simple instrument to forewarn of an impending storm, and also to indicate the continuance of fine weather, will be readily appreciated by those whose occupations are affected by changes in the weather.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

Remedy for Snake-bites.

Tie a cord tightly round the limb above the bite. Suck the wound vigorously, first rinsing the mouth out with brandy or whisky. Should there be any abrasion on the lip or mucous membrane lining of the mouth, this practice must not be resorted to, for although the poison of a snake may be swallowed with impunity, it must not be admitted into a wound. Take plenty of brandy or ammonia (sal volatile) or other stimulants that may be at hand. The system is under the effects of the poison when drowsiness sets in, with great depression, delirium, and dilatation of the pupils.

N.B.—As long as your senses are spared to you, protest against your friends burying you in the earth up to

the wounded part. These injuries are, I am glad to say, very scarce.

How to Check Hæmorrhage from a Cut Wound.

Bring the edges together, double up your pocket-handkerchief so as to form a pad, apply it evenly over the part, then bind tightly round with one of your braces or neck-tie, or a strip of bass-wood bark. If bleeding is very severe, tie your other bracer or a cord tightly round the limb above the wound.

N.B.—By no means allow your friends to fill the wound with table-salt. When you are chopping, if you value your neighbour's or your own limbs, look and see no twig or clothes-line is over your head, as many of the accidents upon the clearing result from the want of this precaution.

Specific for Ague.

First take an aperient. Then, during the intermission or the period of entire relief between the sweating stage and the recurrence of the next chill, when the skin has become cool and moist, denoting absence of fever (many persons think fever is evidenced by heat and sweating: this is an error; fever is marked by hot burning skin and thirst); dissolve 24 grains of quinine in a pint of water, to which a little lemon-juice has been added, and take a wine-glass full of this every two and a-half hours. Should the chill return, stop your quinine till the fresh paroxysm is over. (By a paroxysm is meant the chill,

the succeeding fever, and the sweating—or third stage—collectively.) Chills and fever, if not checked, come on either every day, when the ague is termed quotidian; or every third day, tertian, (more properly secundan); or when two whole days elapse without a return, quartern, (or more correctly, tertian.) These chills return at nearly the same hour upon each day.

Remedy for Enlarged Veins, (Varicose) of the Legs.

Make a strong infusion or tea of the Wych-hazel bush: soak your legs in it for half-an hour, night and morning.

Excellent Native Tonic for a Weak Stomach.

The bark of the Wild Cherry tree made into a decoction, in the proportions of an ounce of the powdered bark to a pint of boiling water. The dose is a wine-glass full daily before meals. To make it more palatable, add a little cinnamon or cloves.

Tonic for Consumptive People.

The wood of the Iron and Dog-wood trees made and taken as above.

Cure for some Forms of Dropsy.

I know of no medicine which acts more powerfully upon the kidneys than the common Stravish-root, which grows wild upon most fallows. The root is dug up in

the fall of the year, dried in a warm oven, and made into a tea, of which several pints may be drunk through the day.

Remedy for Bronchial Affections.

Slippery Elm-bark infused in water makes an excellent emollient remedy, deserving of all praise.

Dandelion, or Taraxacum Coffee.

Dig up the Dandelion plants when done flowering, slice and dry the roots in a warm oven, grind in a mill, and use as coffee. A pleasant and wholesome beverage, and an excellent alterative for the liver.

Cherry Whisky.

Put a gallon of wild Black Cherries into four gallons of whisky. (The price of this native whisky is from 3*s* to 6*s* a gallon), and let the liquor stand for two months.

Application for Musquito Bites.

Wash the bites with either Aniseed or Penny-royal tea: Lemon or Lime-juice will remove the pain more quickly than anything.

How to obtain "Coon" Oil.

Boil down Racoon flesh and fat, and skim off the oil which collects on the surface of the water. This is a remarkably *fine* oil, and most useful to the machinist and mechanic.

Shoe Packs

Are made of untanned leather, without any additional soles: they are indispensable to the Settler in snowy weather, and are to be purchased at all the country "stores." They must be kept well greased, and worn over thin boots or thick worsted socks.

How to make Soap in the Forest.

Make a ley by the addition of water to wood ashes, in a wooden cradle, and the grease and fat which accumulates from cooking, &c.

THE END.

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